

# Labor Day Messages Stress Jobs

See Page 4

## WEATHER

Sunny  
And  
Mild

# Daily Worker

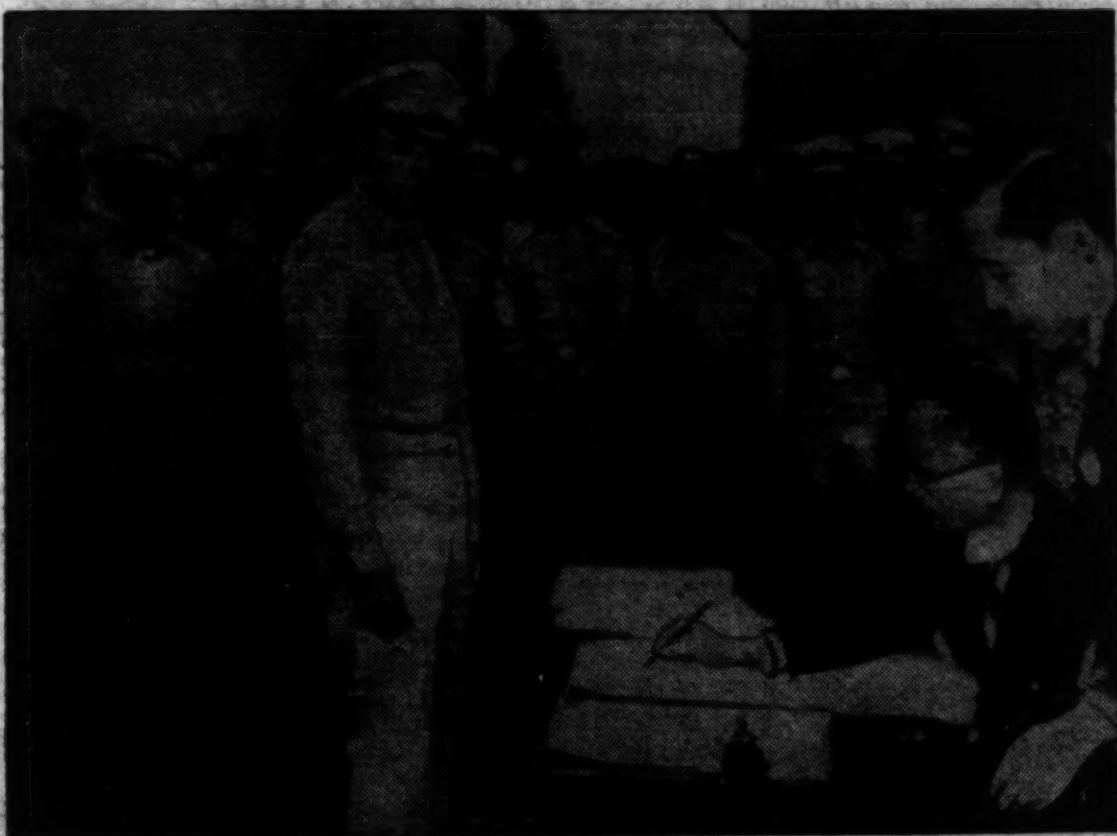
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Edition

Vol. XXII, No. 211

New York, Monday, September 3, 1945

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

# BASIS FOR WORLD PEACE WON-STALIN Greets America on Surrender



**Signing Surrender Document:** As the crew of the American battleship Missouri and Allied officials look on, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu signs the official surrender document for Japan. The formal surrender took place in Tokyo Bay.  
Official U. S. Navy Radiophoto

## Crack U. S. Cavalry Awaits Orders to Sweep Into Tokyo

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## Soviets Win 1st Round in Chess Match

Score Stands at 8-2 in Favor of Russians;  
Steiner Scores Only Point for America

—See Page 3

## Italians Face Winter of Hunger

—See Page 9

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Generalissimo Joseph Stalin congratulated the American people today on their victory over Japan and told his own people that the "conditions necessary for peace in the entire world have been won."

In an address broadcast by Moscow radio, Stalin revealed for the first time officially that the Soviet Union will take over the Kuriles Islands which, he said, "from now on will not serve as a means for isolating the Soviet Union from the ocean and as a base for a Japanese attack on our Far East."

### Message to Truman

In a message to President Truman, the Soviet leader said:

"On the day of Japan's signing of an act of surrender permit me to congratulate you, the government of the United States of America and the American people on the great victory over Japan. I greet the armed forces of the United States of America on their brilliant victory."

Stalin's address to the Soviet peoples recalled the Japanese sneak attack on Port Arthur in 1904, when a large part of the Russian fleet was sunk by Japanese torpedo boats while emissaries of the two nations talked peace. He also recalled that by their victory the Japanese obtained by treaty southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles.

This, he said, "fell as a dark stain on our country. Our people trusted and waited that the day would come when Japan would be routed and the stain wiped out."

### Waited 40 Years

"For 40 years have we men of the older generations waited for this day. And now this day has come. . . .

"This means that southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles Islands will pass to the Soviet Union and from now on will not serve as a means for isolating the Soviet Union from the ocean and as a base for Japanese attack on our Far East."

Stalin said Japan's defeat eliminated the second of two "hotbeds of world fascism and world aggression formed on the eve of this world war—Germany in the west and Japan in the east.

"It was they who unleashed the second world war," Stalin said. "It was they who placed humanity and civilization on the verge of destruction."

"The hotbed of world aggression in the west was eliminated four months ago and as a result thereof Germany was compelled to surrender. Four months later the hotbed of world aggression in the east has been eliminated and as a result thereof Japan, Germany's chief ally, has also been forced to sign an act of surrender."

"This means the second world war has come to an end. Now we can say that conditions necessary for the peace of the entire world have already been won."

He pointed out that Russia had a "special account of our own to settle with Japan."

(Continued on Back Page)



# Cavalry Awaits Orders To Sweep Into Tokyo

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Yokohama, Monday, Sept. 3 (UP).—The U. S. 8th Army, spearheaded by 13,000 crack cavalry troops, awaited orders today to move into Tokyo as plans were completed for a swift series of amphibious operations to occupy all ports and coastal areas of surrendered Japan.

The U. S. 1st Cavalry Division landed this morning at Yokohama and massed south of Tokyo, awaiting Gen. Douglas MacArthur's order to march into the city. Behind them were poised an estimated 1,500,000 men who will sweep into Japan immediately to enforce the terms of Japan's unconditional surrender, signed yesterday by sullen representatives of Emperor Hirohito.

Disclosure that the amphibious "invasions" were ready to start was made by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Meanwhile, an estimated 1,000,000 or more half-starved and isolated Japanese troops from Singapore to Wake Island in the Pacific were rapidly giving up to American and British forces now that Japan's surrender is official.

Reports from the fronts indicated that the Japanese have surrendered

or are prepared to surrender everywhere with the exception of some 10,000 troops in Burma. These forces, cut off from radio communications with Tokyo and their area commanders, still are fighting against the British.

The shattered Japanese capital today was declared out of bounds to all Americans, including correspondents, but Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger announced he was ready to send his 8th Army into Tokyo at any time MacArthur gives him the word.

**FIRST DIVISION GETS HONORS**  
(ABC correspondent Jack Hooley broadcast from Yokohama that he "understood" MacArthur will go into Tokyo tomorrow to confer with high Japanese officials on the date for occupation of the capital.)

Maj. Gen. William C. Chase's 1st

Cavalry Division, which spearheaded MacArthur's lightning drive from Lingayen Gulf to Manila and liberated Allied internees at Santo Tomas University there, has been selected for the honor of marching first into Tokyo.

Four regiments of the division—the 5th, 7th, 8th and 12th, composing the 1st and 2d Brigades—landed at Yokohama docks accompanied by 592d Engineer's Boat and Shore Regiment. They went immediately to an assembly area north of Atsugi airdrome, where they will bivouac until the signal is given to march into Tokyo.

High winds of hurricane force, meanwhile, all but halted the flow of airborne troops to Atsugi airdrome. Only two planes carrying 80 men of the 11th Airborne Division landed yesterday, bringing the total of airborne troops in Japan to some 9,000 men.

Meanwhile, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed that troops will begin to move inland from dozens of strategic seaports and coastal areas as the occupation unfolds. They will take over control of all Japanese communications and military installations as they spread across the main islands.

## ADMIRALS PLAN TOGETHER

Nimitz was aided in plotting landing procedures for complete military control of Japan's home islands by Admirals of the U. S. 3d, 5th and 7th Fleets, working in conjunction with the air and ground forces under MacArthur's overall supervision.

Other isolated Japanese garrison units throughout the Pacific and southeast Asia were surrendering swiftly now that the Japanese Government and Imperial General Staff had formally completed their surrender aboard the battleship Missouri off Tokyo.

Some 38,000 troops and 10,000 civilians manning the once-great enemy naval base of Truk in the central Pacific began to turn in their arms to an American naval force today after signing a surrender, and other garrisons on Wake, Nauru and Ponape are expected to follow imminently.



Stars and Stripes fly above Atsugi airport in Japan. Two soldiers of the 11th Airborne Division watch the flag as it waves in a breeze as a plane bearing U. S. occupation forces wings overhead. Official U. S. Signal Corps Radiophoto.

## Yamashita Gives Up; Travels in Luxury

BAGUIO, the Philippines, Sept. 2 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, the "Butcher of Bataan," was carried down a mountain in the luxurious ease of a sedan chair today and surrendered his 700-year-old Samurai sword to Maj. Gen. Robert Beightler of the U. S. 32d Division.

The former Japanese Philippines commander, who received the British surrender at Singapore in 1942, will sign formal surrender papers tomorrow in the U. S. High Commissioner's summer palace here along with two other Japanese generals and two admirals.

Yamashita gave up his hopeless fight in the mountains of northern Luzon, where he had been driven after Gen. Douglas MacArthur destroyed his Philippines army, only after the official Japanese capitulation was signed aboard the battleship Missouri.

Arriving at the High Commissioner's home last night, Yamashita ate a big steak with beer and went to bed in comparative luxury for the first time in many months. After the formal surrender tomorrow he will be flown to Manila and held there in a grimy cell in the death row of new Bilibid prison.

## 10,000 Japanese Hold Out in Burma

KANDY, Ceylon, Sept. 2 (UP).—An estimated 10,000 Japanese troops, unaware that Japan has signed unconditional surrender terms, are holding out in the Shwegyin area of Burma and last night they sent a raiding party into Gyogon village 35 miles north of Rangoon.

Burmese patriots repulsed the raiding party, the dispatch said, killing two Japanese captains, one lieutenant and 15 soldiers.

## 50,000 Argentines Greet Exiles' Return

Returned Argentine exiles were greeted by 50,000 cheering compatriots at two Buenos Aires rallies Saturday. "Although the Socialist meeting was large," Arnaldo

Cortest reported in yesterday's New York Times, "The Communist rally was even larger. Thus the Communists, who up to the beginning of the war were considered negligible, have now proved that they are a force that must be reckoned with in the political situation."

Huge throngs welcomed the exiles who came from Montevideo.

Communist leader Rodolfo Ghioldi, editor of Vanguardia, Communist organ, addressed the Communist rally.

He advocated a foreign policy inspired by the following principles:

1—Elimination of every vestige of neutralist and pro-Fascist policy.

2—Loyal and since solidarity with all the United Nations.

3—Understanding founded on mutual respect with all Latin-American nations.

4—Preservation of friendship with Great Britain.

5—A radical improvement of relations with the United States on the basis of the Good-Neighbor Policy, "which has now been resumed by Secretary Byrnes and is so warmly supported by Ambassador Braden."

Establishment of relations with the Soviet Union.

# Text of Stalin Speech on Japanese Surrender

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Text of an address by Generalissimo Joseph Stalin as broadcast by the Moscow radio today and recorded by United Press:

Comrades, countrymen and women: Today, Sept. 2, representatives of the state and armed forces of Japan signed an act of unconditional surrender.

Utterly defeated on the seas and on land and surrounded on all sides by the armed forces of the United Nations, Japan acknowledged her defeat and laid down her arms.

Two hotbeds of world fascism and world aggression were formed on the eve of this world war—Germany in the west and Japan in the east. It was they who unleashed the second world war. It was they who placed humanity and civilization on the verge of destruction. The hotbed of world aggression in the west has been eliminated four months ago, and as a result thereof Germany was compelled to surrender.

Four months later, the hotbed of world aggression in the east has been eliminated and as a result thereof, Japan, Germany's chief ally, has also been forced to sign an act of surrender.

This means the second world war has come to an end. Now we can say that conditions necessary for the peace of the entire world have already been won.

It should be noted that the Japanese invaders inflicted damage not only on our Allies—China, the United States and Great Britain. They also inflicted most serious damage to our country. There-

fore, we have a special account of our own to settle with Japan.

Japan began her aggression against our country as far back as 1904 during the Russo-Japanese war. As is well known, in February, 1904, while negotiations between Japan and Russia were still in progress, Japan took advantage of the weakness of the Tsarist government and unexpectedly and treacherously, without declaring war, attacked our country and assaulted a Russian squadron in the area of Port Arthur in order to disable several Russian warships and thus place her own navy in a position of advantage.

Characteristically, 37 years later Japan repeated exactly the same treacherous device against the United States, when in 1941 she attacked the naval base of the United States at Pearl Harbor and disabled a number of battleships of that state.

As is well known, at that time Russia suffered a defeat in war with Japan and Japan took advantage of Tsarist Russia's defeat to wrest southern Sakhalin from Russia, to strengthen her hold over the Kurile Islands, and thus to lock our country from all outlets to the ocean in the east, and consequently also all outlets of Soviet Kamchatka and the Soviet Okhotsk Sea.

It was plain that Japan set herself the aim of wresting from Russia her entire far eastern possessions.

Japanese predatory actions against our country, however, were not confined to that. In 1918, after the establishment of

the Soviet system in our country, Japan, taking advantage of the then hostile attitude of Britain, France and the United States toward the Soviet country, and leaning on them for support, again attacked our country in the Far East and for four years, ravaged our people, plundering the Far East.

But even that is not all.

In 1938, Japan again attacked our country in the Lake Khasan area near Vladivostok, aiming to encircle Vladivostok. And the next year, Japan repeated her attack.

This time, it was in a different place, near Khalkhingol in the area of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, trying to break into Soviet territory, cut our Siberian trunk railway line and cut off the Far East from Russia.

True, Japan's attacks in Khasan and Khalkhingol were suppressed by the Soviet troops with great disgrace for the Japanese. Similarly, Japanese military intervention of 1918 to 1922 was successfully suppressed and the Japanese invaders were thrown out off the area of our Far East. But the defeat of Russian troops in 1904, in the period of the Russo-Japanese war, left grave memories in the minds of our people.

It fell as a dark stain on our country. Our people trusted and waited that the day would come when Japan would be routed and the stain wiped out.

For 40 years have we men of the older generations waited for this day. And now

this day has come. Japan acknowledged her defeat and signed a pact of unconditional surrender.

This means that southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands will pass to the Soviet Union and from now on will not serve as a means for isolating the Soviet Union from the ocean and as a base for Japanese attack on our Far East, but as a means of direct communication of the Soviet Union with the ocean and as a base for the defense of our country against Japanese aggression.

Our Soviet people did not spare its strength or its labor for the sake of victory. We have lived through hard years. From now on we can consider our country safe from the threat of German invasion in the west and Japanese invasion in the east.

The long-awaited peace for the nations of the whole world has come.

I congratulate you, my dear compatriots, men and women, on the great victory, on the successful termination of the war and the advent of world peace.

Glory to the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the United States, China and Great Britain who have won victory over Japan!

Glory to our Far Eastern troops and the Pacific Fleet, who upheld the honor and dignity of our motherland!

Glory to our great peoples, victorious peoples!

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in battles for the honor and victory of our motherland!

May our motherland thrive and prosper!



## Mayor Urges United Labor Movement

Steady employment on an annual basis is necessary for a prosperous, peacetime America, Mayor LaGuardia said yesterday in his Labor Day message.

He said he would submit a plan to this effect to "20 or 24 outstanding economists and labor leaders" by the end of this month. This is a good day to talk about it, he said, "on Labor Day, 1945, and World Peace Day."

Speaking over WNYC in his regular weekly broadcast, the Mayor paid tribute to labor for its major role in the successful war against fascism. The labor movement, which has made a great contribution to the country, has now reached new heights and must now assume new and great responsibilities, he said.

### LABOR UNITY

Foremost among these responsibilities is the importance of having a single house of labor, he said. "Labor should not be divided. There should be one big national trade union organization" for the best interests of the working class, he added.

"It is not a question of the AFL or the CIO," he pointed out, "but what is best for organized labor, namely, the necessity of getting into 'one big, strong happy family. Let us call it the ACL, the American Congress of Labor,' he suggested.

The Mayor also threw in some advice about calling a halt to strikes, mass sickness and slow-downs. He called on unions and employers to abide faithfully by all contracts, and reminded them that collective bargaining is an American right guaranteed by law. In addition he lashed out against one-man domination of some unions, and the phony, self-perpetuating elections. This suggested the John L. Lewis type of labor dictatorship.

He gave a short history of the fight for labor's rights, pointing out that the anti-injunction law sponsored by himself and the late Senator George Norris was a turning point in American labor history. This law ended a reign of terror directed against labor by terminating the issuance of injunctions.

Labor Day, the Mayor said, is not only a day for the few, as it was years ago when labor was struggling for its rights, but a day "for all Americans." It is a day commemorating the right of all Americans to work, and a day dedicated to the necessity of full production and high wages, he concluded.

# Well Done, Truman Tells Troops, Calls for World Unity to Keep Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—President Truman tonight thanked the nation's 12,000,000 fighting men and women for a job well done and promised that most of them would be returned to civilian life "as soon as the ships and planes can get you here."

"It will take months to accomplish," he said. "For some of you, military service must continue for a time," because armies of occupation must remain behind to "wipe out Japanese militarism just as we are cleaning out the militarism of Germany."

Mr. Truman spoke from the White House on the first domestically-broadcast edition of the Armed Forces Radio Show, "command performance," at what he called "a high moment of history." Only 24 hours earlier, he had, from the same room of the Executive Mansion, proclaimed to the world Japan's unconditional surrender and the end of the greatest war in history.

### STARS PARTICIPATE

Participating in tonight's program was a galaxy of stage and screen stars, including Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, and Dinah Shore. It marked the first time that the Radio had carried the program in the United States.

The President spoke solemnly, yet exultantly, to the men and women whose united effort restored peace to the world.

"I think I know the American soldier and sailor," he said. "He does not want gratitude or sympathy. He had a job to do. He did not like it. But he did it."

"And how he did it!"

"Now, he wants to come back home and start again the life he loves—a life of peace and quiet, the life of a civilian."

"But he wants to know that he can come back to a good life. He wants to know that his children will not have to go back to the life of the fox-hole and the bomber, the battleship and the submarine."

Then he gave this pledge:

"The United Nations are determined that never again shall either of those countries (Germany or Japan) be able to attack its peaceful neighbors."

### TIME FOR REJOICING

"I speak in behalf of all your countrymen when I pledge that we shall do everything in our power to make these wishes come true."

"The high tide of victory will carry us forward to great achieve-

ments in the era which lies ahead. But we can perform them only in a world which is free from the threat of war. We depend on you, who have known war in all its horror, to keep this nation aware that only through cooperation among all nations can any nation remain wholly secure."

"On this night of total victory, we salute you of the armed forces—wherever you may be. What a job you have done."

At the outset Mr. Truman said that "this is a time for great rejoicing and a time for solemn contemplation. With the destructive force of war removed from the world, we can now turn to the grave task of preserving the peace which you gallant men and women have won. It is a task which requires our most urgent attention. It is one in which we must collaborate with our allies and other nations of the world. They are as determined as we are that war must be abolished from the earth, if the earth, as we know it, is to remain."

"Civilization cannot survive another total war."

"I think that is what is in the hearts of your countrymen tonight."

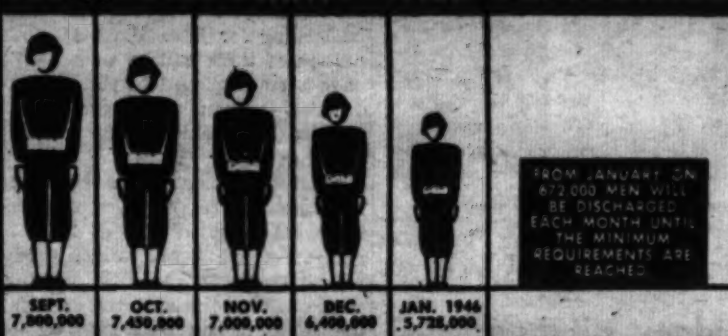
"We are all waiting for the day when you will be home with us again. Good luck and God bless you."

## Quislings Swing to Aid Chiang's Troops

Though Kuomintang-Communist unity talks are proceeding in Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek's armies still welcome support from Japanese-controlled puppet troops.

"Through a swingover to Chungking of puppet forces," wrote Tillman Durdin in yesterday's New York Times, "the Central Government continues to hold Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping and Hangchow."

## HOW U.S. ARMY WILL DEMOBILIZE



**Army Demobilization Plans:** By July 1, the Army seeks to reduce its ranks from 7,000,000 to 2,500,000. (At top.) Characters indicate how the month-by-month demobilization will decrease the number of men in the armed forces by the first of the year. (Below.) The expected strength on July 1, 1946.

## Negro Combat Vets Made Service Units

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Elements of the first Negro combat troops to reach Germany, the 777th Field Artillery Battalion, and inactive elements of the first two Negro combat units to arrive in Europe, the

450th Anti-aircraft Artillery Battalion, have been reconverted into non-combat outfits for service in the Pacific.

The 777th, only unit of its kind to participate in one of the largest mass field artillery barrages in the history of warfare, is an outfit of 400 men with seven months front-line experience. They are being reassigned to Signal heavy construction, Quartermaster, Engineer, Ordnance and Transportation Corps battalions and will be shipped immediately to the Pacific Operations Area.

The 450th Anti-aircraft Artillery

Battalion, cited four times by King George VI of England and by its former commander, General Mark Clark, was dissolved a few months before the end of the war in Europe and converted into service units.

Most of the 450th men served in two theaters, with assignments in England, North Africa, Italy and France. Many have more than 90 points each but have volunteered, according to the War Department, to remain in the service. As non-combat troops their accumulation of discharge points will be considerably slower than they were as combat soldiers.

# Soviets Win 1st Round in Chess Match, 8-2

By HY WALLACH

Herman Steiner was accorded a tremendous ovation yesterday by spectators at the historic radio chess match between U. S. A. and USSR as the amicable Californian scored the only U. S. victory against Igor Bondarevsky.

The Soviet team took all other games except those between Reuben Fine and Isaac Boleslavsky on third board and that of Albert S. Pinkus and Andrea Lillenthal on seventh board which were drawn. The score is now 8-2 in favor of the Soviets who need but 2½ points in the second round for victory.

Mikhail Botvinnik, the champion of the USSR, drew first blood by overwhelming Arnold S. Denker, the American champion, in 25 moves. The Russian took the play away from Denker very early in the game and pursued an irresistible attack, terminating decisively with a temporary Rook sacrifice which netted him a Queen and a Bishop for two Rooks whereupon the American resigned.

Vassily Smyslov made it 2-0 last night when he defeated the redoubtable Samuel Reshevsky in the most exciting game of the match. Reshevsky seemed to have an overpowering attack as a result of a

knight sacrifice on his 16th move and it was the general opinion that the Russian had erred in accepting the challenge. It turned out differently, however, acquiring a Rook and two Bishops for a Queen and 3 pawns, the young Soviet player proceeded to utilize his two bishops in masterful fashion which netted victory in 41 moves.

Israel Horowitz was the first casualty today when he resigned as he saw the sealed move of Salo Flohr, fourth aboard on USSR team. Horowitz cabled, "Heartiest congratulations. Wish your move had come over the radio last night. Would have saved a night's sleep."

Then the streak was broken by Albert S. Pinkus on Board No. 7 who scored half a point by drawing with Andrea Lillenthal. But bad news followed in rapid succession. Isaac Kashdan on Board No. 5 should have drawn his game but slipped badly and lost to Alexander Kotov in 38 moves.

Abraham Kupchik, fighting gamely, was the next victim on Board No. 9 to Vladimir Makogonov.

Reuben Fine, our third Board, had an excellent game which he conducted very well but Isaac Boleslavsky fought him to a standstill and drew in 51 moves.

David Bronstein, the 20-year-old Soviet master turned in perhaps the best positional play of the match to win over Anthony E. Santasiere in 57 moves on the tenth Board.

Steiner's win was especially dramatic as he had offered Bondarevsky a draw on his 27th move which the Soviet player declined. Steiner had made the offer because he was pressed for time having only 2 minutes in which to make 14 moves or forfeit the game. The Russian, knowing his time trouble, naturally declined. The American, however, was equal to the occasion, making his moves in the time allotted without faltering.

Mrs. Marshall, widow of the late Frank J. Marshall, beloved American grand master told me of a curious coincidence concerning Steiner's victory today. In Prague in 1931, the International competition in which 22 countries were engaged, Marshall, the captain of the team, was nervously pacing up and down for all games were finished but Steiner's and we needed a win for the American team to triumph. Steiner came through, employing the same opening as he did against Bondarevsky.

Soviet newspapers and radio are devoting a great deal of space to

the match and there is widespread interest among Soviet chess amateurs.

Today and tomorrow there will be special lectures by Soviet ex-

perts on the plays of three great American masters, Harry N. Pillsbury, Paul Morphy and Frank J. Marshall. These exponents of the chess game rank with the greatest of all time.

All American players were confident that they will come back strong in the second round now that they are more familiar with the style of their opponents. The play has been very exciting. Even the two drawn games were well played and were not at all dull.

| BOARD 1                |           |            |           |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Queens Gambit Declined |           | Botvinnik  |           |
| Denker                 | Botvinnik | Denker     | Botvinnik |
| White                  | Black     | White      | Black     |
| 1 P-Q4                 | P-Q4      | 15 P-QB4   | P-K15     |
| 2 P-QB4                | P-QB4     | 16 K-K1    | P-B4      |
| 3 K1-QB3               | Q-QB3     | 17 K-K1    | Q-B3      |
| 4 K1-KB3               | B-B3      | 18 BxP     | Q-B3      |
| 5 B-K15                | PxP       | 19 P-B3    | P-QB      |
| 6 P-K4                 | P-K14     | 20 Q-B     | B-Bch     |
| 7 P-K5                 | P-KB3     | 21 K-B     | P-Q5      |
| 8 B-B4                 | P-K14     | 22 Q-B4    | BxPch     |
| 9 K1xP                 | PxK1      | 23 K-B     | B-Bch     |
| 10 BxK1                | Q-K1-Q3   | 24 Q-B4    | BxQch     |
| 11 P-K1                | B-QK15    | 25 BxR     | Q-B5      |
| 12 B-K2                | Q-K15     | 26 Resigns |           |

| BOARD 2   |           |            |           |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Roy Lopez |           | Smyslov    |           |
| Denker    | Reshevsky | Denker     | Reshevsky |
| White     | Black     | White      | Black     |
| 1 P-K4    | P-K4      | 22 K-K     | QxP       |
| 2 K1-KB3  | K1-QB3    | 23 B-Q2    | QxP       |
| 3 K-K15   | P-QB3     | 24 B-B4    | P-B4      |
| 4 B-B4    | K1-B3     | 25 B-K5ch  | K-B       |
| 5 Castles | PxP       | 26 BxQ     | P-Q       |
| 6 P-Q4    | P-QK14    | 27 Q-Q     | P-B5      |
| 7 B-K15   | P-Q4      | 28 BxK1    | P-B5      |
| 8 PxP     | B-K3      | 29 B-K5    | P-K15     |
| 9 P-B3    | B-QB4     | 30 B-QK13  | P-Q7      |
| 10 QK1-Q5 | Castles   | 31 P-B4    | P-KB4     |
| 11 B-B2   | P-B4      | 32 B-QK1   | P-KB7     |
| 12 K1-K13 | B-K13     | 33 K-K     | P-Q7      |
| 13 QK1-Q4 | K1-K1     | 34 Q-K     | Q-K17     |
| 14 K1-K1  | BxK1      | 35 B-Q5ch  | K-B       |
| 15 PxP    | P-B5      | 36 G-K15ch | K15       |
| 16 P-B3   | K1-K14    | 37 B-Q5ch  | B-B4      |
| 17 P-K1   | PxP       | 38 B-K5ch  | K-K13     |
| 18 Q-Q3   | B-B4      | 39 B-Q5ch  | K-B7      |
| 19 Q-B3   | BxQ       | 40 B-K1ch  | K-K1      |
| 20 BxR    | Q-B5      | 41 B-K15   | Resigns   |
| 21 B-B3   | QxPch     |            |           |



# Labor Day Messages Stress Full Employment

**Heads of the three great divisions of American labor joined with public officials and Negro leaders yesterday and Saturday to acclaim the strength of the organized workers on Labor Day. In large part these statements emphasized the need for a fight against the present specter of joblessness and for full employment legislation.**

President Philip Murray of the CIO stressed the urgency of passing the employment legislation now before the Congress, specifically mentioning each measure. Both President A. F. Whitney of the Railroad Trainmen and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, referred to the battle for jobs in the reconversion period.

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, called attention to the value of political activity on the part of labor to rouse the nation and to assure the legislation which the country must have in this crisis.

Statements published yesterday in The Worker included public officials such as Senator Robert F. Wagner, the Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Representative Vito Marcantonio, President R. F. Thomas of the United Auto Workers, President Michael F. Quill of the Transport Workers and others. To them were added yesterday the following whose statements are here printed in part:

## Philip Murray

*President, Congress of Industrial Organizations*

In the sphere of international relations, labor has done its part for the continuing unity of the United Nations. The San Francisco Charter has laid a firm foundation for world organization against fascism, aggression and future war, while the World Conference of Trade Unions has made splendid progress in uniting the working people of all countries of these and other common purposes.

But on the domestic scene, unfortunately, American labor finds fewer grounds for satisfaction.

Congress meanwhile has been eager and quick to provide profit guarantees and other protections for business in reconversion, but has not lifted a finger to aid the worst victims of reconversion, the laid-off war workers.

In this Labor Day, the CIO calls upon our political and industrial leaders to join with labor and the whole American people in reversing these disastrous trends before it is too late.

We urge the immediate revision of our national wage policy to end the Little Steel freeze, to permit substantial wage adjustments, and to eliminate sub-standard wages below 65 cents an hour.

We urge Congress, immediately it reconvenes, to adopt President Truman's emergency proposals for \$25 a week for 26 weeks for unemployed war workers, as embodied in the Kilgore-Forand bill.

We urge the speedy adoption of the guaranteed annual wage in collective bargaining agreements throughout industry.

So the American people may have freedom from fear and want, we urge expansion of our social security system, as proposed in the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill. And to end un-American discrimination, we call for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

We also urge an immediate start on over-all planning for full production and jobs for all, for which a first step is passage of the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill.

At the same time, we warn against the national division threatened by plans for anti-union drives and by such anti-labor measures as the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, and call instead for national unity and cooperation in promoting national prosperity.

## William Green

*President, American Federation of Labor*

Now it is our supreme purpose to attain the fruits of victory for which we have paid so dearly.

First must come lasting world

peace. Already the United Nations have shown the way by the adoption of the San Francisco Charter, which is an eloquent testimonial to human rights and human aspirations. It is up to us and to all other peace-loving nations to make that charter work and to banish war for all time.

Then we must put our economic house in order. On an international basis, that means prosperity for the people of all countries. Here at home, it means a higher standard of living and security against depressions and want.

To win the peace and the fruits of peace will not be an easy task. The difficult problems ahead of us demand intelligent planning and bold action. Already millions of Americans are caught in the economic trap of unemployment. Reconversion in some industries is proceeding with painful slowness. But we must not become discouraged. For if we proceed with united determination to win the peace, economic hardships will be of short duration and the great promise of the future can be achieved.

In order to share equitably the benefits of scientific invention and new methods of production, the American Federation of Labor will renew its drive for the shorter work week, thus spreading the available jobs and giving all workers the opportunity for healthy recreation and education which modern civilization offers.

## A. F. Whitney

*President, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen*

The first peacetime Labor Day since 1939 finds the United States confronted with a growing unemployment crisis.

Sudden capitulation by Japan, stunned by a one-two knockout blow by the atomic bomb and the Soviet Union's entry into the war, has been followed in this country by huge slashes in production and payrolls. Overnight the incomes of thousands of families have been wiped out. Crowds of jobhunters are now besieging employment offices which only a few short weeks ago were desperately in search of manpower for critical industries.

That we were woefully unprepared to make a smooth transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy is all too keenly realized at this moment. Indeed, the history books will note that in the midst of the world-shaking events of August, 1945 the Congress of the United States went A.W.O.L., but not before passing a tax relief bill for big business. The Jap surrender found Capitol Hill deserted by legislators who had blithely recessed in the face of an utter failure to provide for the human needs of reconversion and to lay the legislative foundations for full employment in the postwar period.

Thus, our victory celebrations to mark the end of the most costly war in the history of mankind have been tempered with the sober knowledge that in the next few months, and for some time thereafter, possibly eight or more millions of men and women—many of them war veterans—will find themselves unemployed, because Congress and our "free enterprise" economy "planned it that way" so to speak!

On this historic Labor Day, therefore, we must dedicate ourselves to an unremitting struggle to create the conditions for full employment, at the same time providing ade-

quate unemployment insurance benefits for the jobless for as long as necessary.

## Sidney Hillman

*Chairman, CIO Political Action Committee*

All hail to American labor in war.

But we shall have won the war and lost the peace, if our ancient enemies—unemployment and poverty—emerge from their lairs and ride in the saddle again. The reconversion from war to peace will test our will, our discipline, our organization and our program. It is testing now the National Administration, the Congress, all our agencies of government, industry and finance. But what labor will say and do in this critical period will be equally important, if not most important of all.

American labor has both the organization and the program for this crucial period ahead. America's natural resources, her great industrial skills and her abundant and efficient labor supply can make the present and the future the most glorious in our economic history.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations says we can have full production and full employment. We say we can have 60,000,000 jobs and increased purchasing power. We say we can have an abundant life, and not a mean little life, with joblessness and the dole, breadlines and the hand-out.

And so the CIO proposes jobs for all, increased unemployment insurance, basic wage increases, the 65-cent an hour minimum, increased social security and a permanent FEPC. We say we can have all these things, the nation is ready for them, government, management and labor can work them out and make way for a grand and prosperous America.

CIO has implemented its fair and reasonable economic demands by action in the political field. The CIO Political Action Committee, in two short years, under war-time conditions, has demonstrated, that it is a force to contend with. It has attracted not only the legions of labor, but other great American liberal and progressive forces. CIO-PAC has called forcefully to the attentions of Congress that body's obligation to the masses of the American people, and we have already been effective in some of the citadels of reaction.

## Louis Hollander

*President, New York State CIO*

As we celebrate our victories over our enemies, American labor is determined to wage the greatest battle of them all—the battle for jobs, for peace and security. There will be no return to apple-selling and the dole, bread-lines and Hoover "prosperity around the corner."

The Congress and the State Legislature will be sharply reminded by millions of organized American workers, their families and friends, progressives every where that, by legislation, they must help make possible work for all in our land of plenty.

We are confident that the will, the genius and the natural wealth of our great people will usher in a new era of security, prosperity and peace.

## Frieda S. Miller

*Director, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor*

On this first Labor Day of peace since 1941, the majority of women workers who have been part of the

Nation's vast war machine naturally turn their thoughts to jobs in a world at peace. Last Labor Day this was referred to as "Tomorrow's World." Now, it is the present—the time for plans to be translated into action.

By December, it is believed that 2 to 2½ million women workers will be looking for jobs. About 1½ to 2 million of these will be women who have been employed in the war industries—women who have helped directly to achieve the victory that has come.

A recent Women's Bureau study of women workers in 11 war-industry areas revealed that at least 75 percent of the 13,000 women interviewed desire to continue working. Most of these women want work for the same reason that men do—to earn a living and in many cases to support others as well. . . .

The principle of equal pay is not new, but it has taken on a greater urgency because of the problems that will accompany our change to a peacetime economy. As we move to a market of competition, women must not be placed in the position of undercutting the wages of men. Such a practice would be unfair to all concerned, for it ultimately would reduce wage levels for all workers and in turn greatly decrease consumer purchasing power.

## George F. Addes

*International Secretary Treasurer, International Union, United Auto Workers, CIO*

September 3, 1945, marks the first Labor Day in seven years that all the peoples of the world will be able to celebrate in freedom and without fear of repression and reprisal, for the defeat of fascism in Berlin and Tokyo has put an end to the slavery of millions of our fellow workers.

For that reason, and because free labor in the United Nations contributed in overwhelming quantities the shot and shell that destroyed fascism, we celebrate this Labor Day as we have celebrated no other before it. We have participated in the liberation of the suppressed peoples; we have participated in the destruction of fascism; we have helped to forge the unity of the United Nations.

On this day, however, as we celebrate the new freedom of the common man, we are aware that powerful groups within our own country have embarked upon an unprincipled and vicious program against the interests of our people.

Now, today, before it is too late, is the time for organized labor with all its might and with all its strength to demand the kind of planning that alone can avert the disaster facing the nation.

## Elbert B. Thomas

*Senator from Utah*

Perhaps the nations' of the world zeal in attempting to solve the question of full employment is the best of worthwhile signs for a world of economically free and happy people. Freedom from want, makes the other freedoms possible. I am proud of all the relationships I have had in attempting to develop an idea into an accomplished fact.

## Richard T. Frankenstein

*International Vice-President, United Auto Workers, CIO*

There was more than one Labor Day in 1945.

V-E Day and V-J Day might well be designated as Labor Days as well.

We, of labor, can be justly proud of our contribution to the winning of the war. The industrial might of America was overwhelming. We defeated our enemies because we out-produced them.

Never in the history of the world were such high quality goods produced in such countless numbers.

That record is the best evidence of the loyalty of the American worker and his determination to win for Democracy.

It is the best answer to the enemies of labor, who used scare headlines, magnifying the effect of unauthorized strikes, to bring about

disunity between the worker on the home front and the armed forces on the fighting front.

## Arthur N. Constant

*President, New England Joint Council, B.S.E.I.U., AFL*

On the first Labor Day since the defeat of the world's greatest fascist forces, the working people of the U. S. are learning more than ever before that unity between all progressive nations and workers is necessary for the peace and prosperity that so many men have died for.

The workers have no intention of leaving the problems of reconversion to be settled by men who are their avowed enemies. The promise of 60 million jobs must be realized, and workers have a duty to themselves and to the returning servicemen to see that it is. The password for workers now is militance and close cooperation with freedom-loving people everywhere.

## Gen. H. H. Arnold

*Commanding Army Air Forces*

Some months before the tragedy of Pearl Harbor, the Army Air Forces made known its current minimum needs in equipment. At that time, and often thereafter, many ostensibly hardheaded people expressed grave doubts that American industry could meet such extraordinary schedules. They cited book and verse to demonstrate that a task of such magnitude would throw our entire national economy into chaos.

The doubters have had their answer. Our national economy is not only intact but operating at peak efficiency. The airplanes we asked for have been and are being delivered. They came to dominate the skies over Africa, Australia and Europe; they dominate the skies over Japan today. And the lion's share of the credit for this must be divided not only among those who wear the uniform of the Army Air Forces but those who designed and produced their weapons. The workers who stayed at their jobs, and

(Continued on Page 7)

## Greetings!

### BEN TIEDEMAN

*President*

### RUDOLPH KOHLER

*Secretary*

*Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union, AFL*

## GREETINGS!

### Barbers Union Local 4

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*Our stand is for a united labor movement and for a better world.*

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*Labor presses forward to greater security as science liberates new forces for progress.*

### SIDNEY E. KLEIN

*Business Representative Local 1102, C.I.O.*

251 West 42nd Street  
New York, N. Y.

## Greetings

### Sam Kramberg

*Org. Dir.*

*Joint Executive Board Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, AFL*





**Atombomb Havoc:** Although industrial buildings covering a wide area had completely disappeared following the atomic bomb attack on Nagasaki, this air photo shows that the smoke stacks and building framework of one big plant somehow escaped. The factory itself was completely gutted. Researchers interested in the effects of this greatest weapon of destruction are reported about to visit the scene of the attack.

## Buffalo AFL-CIO Rally Urges Jobs for All

Special to the Daily Worker

**BUFFALO, Sept. 2.**—This war production city was the center of a mass demonstration against unemployment when 5,000 workers gathered last Thursday at City Hall. The rally sponsored by the United Labor Committee at Curtiss-Wright had AFL and CIO backing.

Local 64 of the CIO office workers and AFL machinists protested the dismissal of 35,000 workers at two Curtiss-Wright plants immediately after V-J celebrations. Only 100 clerical workers have been retained by the giant plants. The company has announced that when production resumes in several months only 8,000 workers will be rehired.

Sen. James Meal told the crowd that he would help bring peacetime employment to Buffalo by supporting the full employment 65-cent-an-hour bill.

The meeting was co-chaired by Louis Mayer, president of Local 565, and Bernard J. Mooney, president of Local 64.

Father John Boland said that jobs and good living standards were the necessities of all Americans irrespective of race, color or creed. Robert Curtis Bornholz, national

representative of the CIO office workers, outlined the CIO job program.

A resolution was sent to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to call a special session on reconversion problems.

### Australia Spurs Rehabilitation

**SYDNEY, Sept. 2 (ALN).**—The Australian Labor government's banking bill, which was made law this week, is expected to permit speedy rehabilitation of veterans and rehousing of the people.

The law converts the government-owned Commonwealth Bank to a full trading bank, which will lend \$5,000 to builders of private homes and advance up to 85 percent of security for new or reestablished businesses at lower interest rates than private banks.

The law also permits the government to borrow money interest-free from the Commonwealth Bank to develop projects for full employment.

## Maine CIO Maps 2-Year Political Action Program

By Federated Press

**LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 2.**—Groundwork plans looking toward a 2-year program of political action were drafted by the Maine CIO Council at a conference here attended by more than 100 delegates from seven international unions.

Keynote of the conference was sounded by CIO Regional Director Frank Carmichael, who declared that "full production, full employment and decent industrial relations" would be the CIO's postwar goal.

Speakers included Theodore Dudley, assistant to PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman; Albert Clifton, PAC representative of Textile Workers Union; George Jabar, president of the Maine CIO Council; Joseph Salerno, Massachusetts PAC director; and Joseph W. Connolly, Maine CIO legislative representative.

Jabar reminded delegates that "no third party is contemplated by the CIO" but said it would continue to support those candidates, regardless of party affiliation, whose aims most paralleled those of the workers.

Resolutions passed by the conference called on Congress to pass the Murray full employment bill, measures designed to increase unemployment compensation and adopt an immediate expanded public works program to take up the slack between reconversion from war contracts to civilian production.

## State ALP Calls For Job Action

Congress will have to be made to act promptly on the unemployment crisis, the State Committee of the American Labor Party declared yesterday in a special Labor Day statement.

Stressing that "the reconversion period is here now" and "in some industries thousands of people are losing their jobs," the ALP statement said:

"Unless Congress acts, and acts promptly, to provide for a planned and orderly transition to civilian production with adequate protection for the American workers in the process, the great productive force that we have built up during the war and which can become a great force for full civilian production and increased prosperity will, instead, lie idle with declining purchasing power and economy."

## Shop Rallies Win Holiday Pay at Otis

Special to the Daily Worker

**YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 2.**—One lunch-hour shop gate meeting last Wednesday, and the calling of a second for Friday changed the mind of the Otis Elevator Co. about paying for the 2-day holiday, Aug. 15 and 16.

On Thursday the company agreed to pay one and one-half day's pay to every worker for the holidays.

The company started off by denying pay for the holidays to the company's 2,400 workers.

The union replied by arranging the two shop gate meetings. William Berlin, business manager of local 453, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers applied for a permit to hold the demonstrations. Commissioner of Public Safety Duffy refused to grant the union a permit for use of a loud speaker, parade, meeting or a picket line.

### COMPANY GIVES IN

Despite the refusal 500 workers held a shop gate meeting on Wednesday. On Thursday the Otis management called in the union officers and agreed to pay a day and a half's wages for the holidays.

On Friday another demonstration was held at which the union urged the Otis workers to back the full employment and social security bills now in Congress.

Local 453 is now negotiating its third contract with the Otis company.

## Akron to Mark CP Anniversary

**AKRON, O., Sept. 2.**—The Communist Party of Summit County will celebrate the 26th anniversary of the Communist Party. The affair will honor one of its charter members, Scotty Williamson at the headquarters, 9-11 East Exchange Street, Saturday evening, Sept. 8, 7:30 p.m.

Scotty Williamson is a beloved member of the Akron Communist Party and has been here since 1926 when he came to help organize the rubber workers.

## Vets Differ on Political Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—

A proposal by National Commander Edward N. Scheiberling that the American Legion engage in all-out political activity brought sharp repercussions tonight from other veterans' groups.

Millard W. Rice, national service director of the Disabled American Veterans, said that Scheiberling's recommendation would lend support to mounting fears that strongly-entrenched veterans' organizations, with a potential membership of 20,000,000, might wield enough political power to dominate the country.

Rice said he had heard such fears expressed, even by veterans, and added that if "the Legion, as a bloc, went into partisan politics, it would be veering close to fascism." He said further that he was confident the suggestion "would be repudiated by the Legion rank and file."

Scheiberling, who will be replaced at the Legion national convention in Chicago this fall, told a press conference last week that it was time the Legion dropped the sham of non-partisanship and went out to remove congressmen and others whose views the Legion holds dangerous. He said the ban on politics, written into the Legion's charter by Congress, can easily be circumvented—if it cannot be eliminated. "The charter," he observed, "says the Legion can't support a candidate. But it does not say we cannot oppose one."

Omar Ketchum, legislative director of the VFW, said it was foolish to talk about binding into a political unit men whose only bond was former military service.

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# Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE  
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 38 East  
13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin  
4-7854. Cable Address: "DAILYWORKER," New York, N. Y.  
President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary—Howard C. Held  
RATES  
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign) 3 Months \$3.75 6 Months \$6.75 1 Year \$12.00  
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER ..... 3.00 5.75 10.00  
THE WORKER ..... 1.50 2.50 4.50  
(Manhattan and Bronx) 3 Months \$4.00 6 Months \$7.50 1 Year \$14.00  
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER ..... 3.25 6.50 12.00  
THE WORKER ..... 1.75 3.00 5.00  
Entered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the  
Act of March 3, 1879.

## Labor's Responsibility

AMERICAN LABOR celebrates its traditional holiday in a spirit of rejoicing that the war is ended and proud of the part it played in bringing victory.

But if, above all others, is keenly aware of the domestic crisis that has developed. It is conscious that upon it rests the responsibility not alone of protecting its members from the ravages of unemployment but of saving the entire nation from a shattering, prolonged economic crisis.

Thus, the keynote of labor demonstrations in many parts of the country today is the demand for a national reconversion policy that will bring jobs and greater security.

Two major aspects of such a policy are now being discussed in congressional committees in Washington—the Murray-Patman full employment bill and the Kilgore measure for increased unemployment insurance benefits.

A Senate committee has been taking testimony on the full employment measure for two weeks. Witnesses have demonstrated that there is a high degree of unity for the measure. All of labor has testified on its behalf. Veterans' organizations and the National Farmers Union have declared for the principle involved. Many outstanding political figures, including Secretaries Wallace and Byrnes, and Mayor LaGuardia have asked for its passage, as has President Truman. Several business leaders have urged its adoption. The National Association of Manufacturers and powerful banking groups have, of course, opposed it.

This wide acceptance of the measure is evidence enough of the false nature of the argument of reaction that the bill is "socialistic" and will mean the end of "free enterprise." Surely the bulk of those who testified for it, including most labor leaders, are backers of capitalism and do not want an end to "free enterprise." The labor and people's spokesmen recognize, however, that "free enterprise" without government aid has patently failed to provide employment.

Bills to increase unemployment benefits to \$25 a week for 26 weeks are before the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. One would think Congressmen would be somewhat chastened now, after they had done so much to guarantee huge profits and absolutely nothing to protect the workers from the effects of the current crisis.

### Want Return to Peonage

But no, the Vandenberg-Taft Republicans and the tory Democrats like chairman Robert L. Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee, are as arrogantly reactionary as ever. They make no bones about what worries them. Chairman Doughton is afraid that increased unemployment insurance will prevent the cotton and tobacco plantations from reclaiming their ex-peons. The Vandenberg-Taft crowd repeats the old tory cry that higher unemployment benefits will encourage idleness, meaning it will be an obstacle to their plans of using unemployment to drive down wages.

These people demand the unemployed go home to their farms and small towns, to starve in silence. They fear the strength of the organized workers and want to dissipate it. Reconversion Director John Snyder should be sharply rebuked by labor for retreating before them on this point.

They also insist on the use of the U.S. Employment Service to beat down wages by depriving workers of jobless benefits unless they accept lower wages, sometimes in the same plant. In many areas, USES has adopted this practice and it must be fought by labor. Jobless benefits are not charity to be withheld if the workers do not "behave"; they are a social right established by the people.

The foes of a national reconversion program, however, are not having things all their way. Labor is alert to the fact that such a program is essential to the entire nation's welfare. Great demonstrations have already been held in New York, Chicago, Camden and elsewhere. They are being held today in many communities. Delegations from unions, shops, communities everywhere are preparing to be in Washington when Congress goes into session Wednesday to demand it pass that program.

It is essential that labor make it clear to all other sections of the population that this fight for a genuine reconversion program is their fight too. The members of veterans, Negro, farm, small business groups are vitally affected and their organizations must be drawn into the campaign. City and state legislative bodies should be gotten to act on behalf of the program. Every section of the American community should be aroused to the necessity for action if the nation is to avoid a tragic crisis.

## AS ONE MAN—LABOR Day, 1945



## Labor Attacked After World War I

*This article by Philip Foner, instructor in American history at the Jefferson School, deals with the problems of labor after the First World War. It should help make labor more alert to the problems of today despite the considerable change in conditions and in the strength of labor in the two periods.—Editor.*

By PHILIP FONER

THE news on Nov. 11, 1918, was joyful indeed. The sorrow and the horror were over, and people believed they could now begin to enjoy peace and prosperity.

Labor in America faced the future with optimism and hope. Its ranks had increased markedly during the war. By 1920 the membership of the American Federation of Labor was twice as great as in 1916; its total enrolled membership, for the first time in its history, was over four million. Hitherto, due to wartime restrictions, labor had been unable to reap the benefits of this remarkable growth. Indeed, the war had skyrocketed the cost of living, and reduced living standards for workers by causing a decrease in real wages. This, moreover, was in sharp contrast to the gains achieved by industrialists during the same period. Eighteen leading American companies had increased their net earnings of \$74,650,000 for the 1912-14 period to \$337,000,000 for the 1916-18 period. In 1914 there were 7,509 millionaires in America; in 1917 the number had jumped to 19,103!

### Were Told To Wait

Whenever the workers had sought to share in the enormous profits acquired by the capitalists during the war, they had been told to wait until the war was over. "This is not the time for settling complex social questions," said Otto H. Kahn, outstanding finance capitalist, during the war. "When your house is being invaded by burglars, you do not discuss family questions. Let us win the war first. . . . When we shall have attained victory and peace, then will be the time for us to sit down and reason together and make such changes in political and social conditions as, after full and fair discussion, free from hate and passion, the enlightened public opinion of the country deems requisite." Samuel Gompers and other top leaders of the American Federation of Labor had echoed this statement, often assuring workers that, when

the war was over, the capitalists would grant labor its share in the victory by an extension of industrial democracy.

Disillusionment followed close on the heels of the armistice. Instead of calm, enlightened discussion of its problems and a share in the victory, labor was treated to the notorious red-hunt of 1918-1920. Attorney General Palmer instituted the drive as he rounded up militant workers, accused them of being agents of the Bolsheviks, and, with no justification, shipped them off to Russia. During this shameful period, five regularly elected Socialist Assemblymen were denied their seats in the New York Legislature, and during the height of the red-scare, Sacco and Vanzetti were railroaded to their death for a crime they had never committed.

### Prices Soared After War

The red-scare was only part of a vast pattern established by employers and the government to defeat the natural demands of labor and ultimately to wipe out the entire labor movement. Prices, high before the war ended, went up still more in 1919; the government price index was 129.8 in February, 1919; in May, 1919, it had soared to 167.2. As prices went up labor demanded higher wages. These demands were bluntly refused by the same capitalists who had grown unbelievably rich during the war. And when labor replied with the great strike wave in 1919, these same capitalists resorted to every evil device to break the strikes. Strikebreakers were imported; racial hatred among strikers were stirred up; the government—local, state and national—was called in to use its authority to smash the

strike. (A coal strike by 450,000 miners was defeated by a government injunction, and the great steel strike of 1919 was crushed by outrageous violations of civil liberties on the part of government officials.)

THE defeat of the strikes in 1919, the election to the Presidency in 1920 of Warren G. Harding, the reactionary spokesman of big business, and the postwar economic crisis which got actively under way by the middle of 1920, set the stage for an all-out offensive against the trade union movement. In 1921 the National Association of Manufacturers, co-operating with other management organizations including the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Metal Trades Association and the National Foundry Association, launched its campaign for "the open shop." Trade unionism, went the propaganda of these powerful employers' associations, was synonymous with "anti-Americanism." In opposition to the trade unions, these reactionary organizations offered the "American Plan," a subterfuge for the anti-union shop. Ernest G. Draper, president of the American Cresscoting Co., and a leader of the open shop movement, stated the aims of the employers' associations: "They are out to crack organized labor and crack it wide open. They will do it carefully, secretly, perhaps, with the aid of a convenient slogan. But they will do it if they can."

The meaning of this remark became quickly evident. Thousands of union members were dismissed; in fact, several leading plants shut down completely just to get rid of workers who belonged to trade unions. Active

(Continued on Page 7)

## Worth Repeating

THE UNITED NATIONS and their possibilities to prevent war are reviewed in the latest issue of the New Times (formerly War and the Working Class) to reach America (No. 3), in which it is said in conclusion: The successful completion of the work of the San Francisco Conference is a great step towards ensuring lasting peace and international security. The charter that was adopted by the conference gives grounds for the hope that the new international security organization will not repeat the blunders of the late lamented League of Nations, which lacked the real determination, the powers and the means to prevent aggression. Naturally, the first question that arises in perusing this charter is: Under what conditions will the actions of the new international organization be sufficiently effective? The answer to this question was given by Comrade Stalin as far back as Nov. 6, 1944, when he said: "They will be effective if the Great Powers who have borne the brunt of the war against Hitler Germany continue to act in a spirit of unanimity and harmony. They will not be effective if this essential condition is violated."



# Change the World

**MY NEIGHBOR** Salvatore and his family went wild with joy on V-J Day. He rushed into the cellar of our backyard and tapped his last barrel of fine red home-made vintage, and drank it up with all the neighbors. From our front window he hung out a big American flag. His wife and kids also helped festoon the fire escape with Italian red and green paper streamers.

Ah, you would never have known our little old tenement on V-J Day! Its shabby face was beautiful with many flags, ribbons, streamers and paper roses, just like all the other houses down the street. The old Ukrainian lady on the ground floor did about the best job of decoration. She strung a whole rainbow of colored paper on the trellis of her window boxes, and demure little morning glories peeped through all victory streamers.

Every tenement in the block was as jubilant; every East Side street as wildly joyful. The whole neighborhood had turned into gaudiest, happiest, most colorful carnival you ever saw.

Where had all the flags come from—American, Italian, Swedish, French, Palestinian? They say every section of the city where



by Mike Gold

people in lower income brackets dwell was similarly decorated and jubilant. The expensive apartment house regions, however, refrained from much demonstrations. Maybe this difference was caused by the fact that every tenement had at least 50 sons on the battlefields, while with those big apartmenters it is dogs and other pets that are more common. Besides, the end of the war means the end of war profits, and this has been a very profitable cash war for some Americans, so why celebrate V-J Day?

**BE THAT** as it may, it was a most wonderful fiesta—the greatest, most heartfelt and spontaneous I have seen in my years as a native of exuberant New York.

Yesterday, in the uneven summer weather, again the cold rain fell, and the skies turned gray and gloomy. I walked down our street and beheld signs of the melancholy death of the spirit of V-J Day.

All those green and red Italian colors, all the American flags, all the paper roses were now bedraggled as a beggar's coat.

The colors had run together in crazy fashion, the paper wreaths were melting.

And my neighbor Salvatore, father of five kids, good neighbor and first-class machinist,

## V-J Confetti and Dismissal Slips

happy wine-maker and bocchi-champ. Salvatore had suddenly been fired from the big war factory where he had labored faithfully and long.

All that confetti and torn paper thrown from skyscrapers on V-J Day had been really dismissal slips showered on the workers parading so joyfully.

It was something like this after the last World War. I can remember as a reporter, seeing hundreds of young veterans sleeping nightly on the marble floors of Grand Central Palace, or camping out on the benches of Bryant Park.

You would imagine that the directors of capitalist economy might have learned something from the unemployment crisis in 1920—or the greater catastrophe of 1929.

But only ten weeks before the late war's end that great thinker, J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board, urged faith "in the natural resilience of the economy," pooh-poohed all radical rumor-mongering about possible unemployment and warned against attempts at economic planning for peace.

Only people's organizations like the CIO are fighting and planning for the people's postwar needs, and the ten million veterans will soon come home to discover who are their friends and who are their enemies.

## Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

### Carelessness In Voting

Hoboken, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The New York City Mayoralty campaign is now on and the people are being asked for their precious vote.

Too many people are too careless with their voting rights. The recent Bilbo shenanigans could not have happened if the people of Mississippi thought twice before voting for him. And because they made it possible for him to laugh at democracy they are just as responsible. Furthermore, every right thinking American suffered at his Goebels-like insults. The same goes for those that voted in Taft, Wheeler and the rest of that rotten clique.

The very essence of democracy is the freedom to vote according to one's wishes—and its privileges must not be abused.

ISAAC MAGED.

### Doesn't Like Pinky, That's Clear

Jamaica, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Why all this talk about a straw man? No one objects to comic strips in the Daily Worker but what is objectionable is so poor a strip as Pinky Rankin, an insult to the intelligence of any reader, however young or old. In the 13 years I've been reading the DW, Pinky Rankin is the first cause for embarrassment I've seen.

B. G. WINTER.

### How About Permanent OPA?

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We see a campaign for a permanent FEPC, which is excellent. But how about a permanent OPA? Permanent consumer goods and rent ceilings would be a long step forward to a more democratic America. The unions, the progressive press, the CP should start such a campaign at once.

LAWRENCE BARTH.

### Let's Begin To Sing Again!

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Now that we have taken such firm steps to root out revisionism, I believe it would be very desirable to give back to singing its rightful place in our movement. For a number of years, it seems to me, we stopped singing our wonderful revolutionary songs and in fact stopped singing altogether in an effort to be "respectable," "like everyone else," etc. That was a mistaken idea. The American people love to sing. A recent visit to the Catskill Mountains showed me that the American people have a wealthy heritage of folk song, that singing brings them close together, and that they welcome and understand the basic meaning, hope and warmth of our revolutionary songs. Let's learn theirs and teach them ours.

Let's sing again, comrade. This will help us march into battle again—and can there be any doubt about our having battles ahead? Braver, closer together, and with greater spirit.

In tune with the times and with comradely greetings.

HELEN W. S.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

## Toward Freedom

**THE new Labor Fact Book 7** cites information about Negro workers which constitute an interesting commentary on the development of Negro labor during the several decades since Labor Day observance began.

(Incidentally, Labor Fact Book 7, prepared by Labor Research Association and just issued by International Publishers, \$1.60, is an invaluable source book for a broad range of information about the labor movement in America and abroad.)

Recall that during the latter 19th century all but an insignificant proportion of Negro workers were again bound to the soil by post Civil War reaction which kept them in subjection not far removed from slavery.

There was only the faintest beginnings of a Negro proletariat, and although the rapidly growing labor movement of that day made gestures of solidarity toward Negro workers, Negro workers really played a very minor role in organized labor and in the nation at large.



**NOT UNTIL** the great migrations during and following World War I was a sub-

stantial Negro proletariat established in the great industrial centers of our land. But even they did not become a part of the labor movement. AFL exclusiveness kept them out and anti-labor bosses deliberately inspired conflict between white and Negro workers as a means of preventing a unified labor movement from developing.

Not until the advent of the great industrial union movement spearheaded by CIO during the period of the New Deal did Negro workers begin to emerge as a truly important force within the ranks of organized labor. This process of integrating Negroes into American industry and the labor movement was tremendously accelerated during the people's war against fascist aggression.

As a result, Labor Fact Book 7 can report that:

"By mid-1944, nearly 120,000 Negroes were employed in the aircraft and automobile factories, 190,000 in the shipyards and about 100,000 in electrical machinery and equipment plants from which they had been totally excluded before the war. Altogether the employment of Negroes in manufacturing and processing industries increased from some 500,000 in 1940 to approximately 1,250,000 in 1944. The numbers employed in transportation and communications had nearly doubled. A much larger number were also working in

## Labor Day and Negro Workers

federal war agencies."

It can also report that:

"**NEGRO** trade union membership has kept pace with increased employment of Negroes in industry. While the exact number of Negro trade union members is not known, we estimate the total number as about 850,000 in December, 1944. Of these some 350,000 belong to the AFL, more than 425,000 to the CIO, 50,000 to the United Mine Workers, and some 25,000 to other unaffiliated organizations."

Here is a vast body of basic workers with skills that can help America produce the things we need to keep the wheels of industry humming.

Here is a vast group of trade unionists whose solidarity with white workers in the labor movement can tremendously enhance its bargaining power on both the economic and political fronts. We now enter the difficult period of reconversion when it is of the utmost importance for white workers and Negro workers to maintain and strengthen that unity in labor developed among them during the war in the interests of our nation as a whole.

There is no more important truth for us to remember on Labor Day 1945.

## Reactionary Attack on Labor After World War I

(Continued from Page 6)

trade unionists were not only dismissed but blacklisted throughout the country. Company unions were organized in every industry. Employers declining to join in the anti-union drive were refused credit and raw material.

### Gov't Aided Anti-Labor Drive

Meanwhile, the government was not inactive. It bestowed its blessing upon the anti-labor campaign, and through unfavorable court decisions gave it concrete assistance. In a series of cases in 1921 and 1922, the Supreme Court upheld the case of injunctions in labor disputes, ruled that trade unions could not escape liability before the law, all but emasculated the Clayton Act, hailed as labor's "Magna Charta," and demonstrated that it was an able ally of big business in its campaign to smash the trade unions.

**AS THE** anti-labor offensive grew in intensity, the unions in the basic industries were either destroyed or reduced to skeleton organizations. By 1923 the wartime gains of labor had been, for the most part, obliterated. The losses in membership of the American Federation of Labor was startling: 84,000 in 1921, 883,000 in 1922, and 1,062,000 in 1923. From its peak of 4,978,740 in 1920, Fed-

eration membership declined to 2,926,468 in 1923.

### Gompers Fought Labor Militants

Had the top leaders of the American Federation of Labor truly been concerned with the interests of the workers, this disaster might have been averted. Having assured the workers during the war that the victory would instantly bring with it a solution of all of their problems, these leaders were caught completely unprepared by the vicious assault upon labor that followed the armistice. Not only did they have no program of their own to meet labor's postwar problems, but they denounced the Chicago Federation of Labor, strongly influenced by William Z. Foster, Jack Johnstone and their militant followers, when it called for abolition of unemployment through public works programs; for public ownership of railroads, public utilities, steamships, stockyards, grain elevators and telephone and telegraph, and for independent political action of the workers and farmers. Actually, Gompers and his colleagues were more concerned with combatting the militant trade unionism of the followers of Foster and Johnstone than they were in checking and defeating the open shop drive. Since many of the trade unionists in the basic industries were

among the followers, the top leaders of the Federation were not unhappy when they saw Foster and Johnstone driven out of the trade union movement and blacklisted.

The open shop drive after World War I brought a tragic end to a most promising period for the American labor movement. In our country we are confronted with a danger that this story may be repeated after World War II. Reactionary employer's associations are bent upon repeating their

## Labor Day Messages

(Continued from Page 4)

astounded the world in spite of the stresses and strains of wartime living, are entitled to the gratitude of the entire nation.

The Army Air Forces have learned to count on the loyalty of those devoted men and women. They, in Navy Yard workers still welding and turn, have learned to rely on us, painting on the superstructure. They it is primarily because of this full were out to sea before their job mutual trust and understanding was finished and were taken ashore that we can squarely face and solve the difficult problems of the immediate future.

### James Forrestal

Secretary of the Navy

Labor built and equipped the world's largest Navy—a Navy of 92,000 ships and over 37,000 planes in a shorter time than anyone believed possible. It kept that Navy

supplied. It spared no efforts to effect repairs that kept the fleets fighting, in some cases accomplishing in a matter of days what had formerly required months. I remember one destroyer putting out of Boston Harbor early in the war with Navy Yard workers still welding and turn, have learned to rely on us, painting on the superstructure. They it is primarily because of this full were out to sea before their job mutual trust and understanding was finished and were taken ashore that we can squarely face and solve the difficult problems of the immediate future.

The builders of our war fleets have now become the architects of peace. Labor's contributions to the era of progress and prosperity that lies before us will, I am sure, be as important as its contribution to victory.



# Trying the War Criminals

AN EDITORIAL

WITH the decision to put Hermann Goering and 23 other German Hitlerite leaders in the dock for their war crimes, a good start has been made against those who deluged the world in blood. The present war criminals' list, while not inclusive of many who should be added immediately, does contain men from all strata of recent German leadership. Nazis are included, members of the General Staff and big industrialists. This is a real precedent, a healthy one, which it is hoped will set the pace for further indictments and trials.

There are still not enough generals in the list. The declaration of Yalta made it plain that the General Staff was to be wiped out and its members held fully accountable for Nazi criminality. There are still not enough industrialists, those who profited most by the rise of Hitlerism and were its chief cheer leaders. These deficiencies can and should be speedily remedied on the basis of the first indictments.

In addition to this first list—and in addition to those which will be forthcoming—we believe it essential that care be taken to assure proper action against those Nazis still functioning in the occupied zones. They should be driven from their offices,

jailed and tried along with the others. Despite General Eisenhower's fine statement that there must and will be a "de-Nazification" of all offices and officers in occupied territory, Bavaria continues to furnish one shocking example of the maintenance of these brown-shirted criminals in position of trust.

By the way, in the light of these indictments our present national leadership might well reconsider its unfortunate and unjust intervention in the affairs of European nations. The people in such countries as Bulgaria and Romania are trying to do to their quislings what our military and legal representatives are doing against Goering and other Hitlerites in Germany. We should not put ourselves further in the position of blocking such efficacious efforts to weed out the tools of the aggressors.

There has been no small struggle in our country as to how far and fully to put the war criminal to trial. The decision made in the announcement of the present list indicates that the pressure and opinion of the American people for full punishment has had some effect. We hope that the decision will be carried further, as it should be, including the Japanese war lords in its future justice as well as all the criminals of Hitlerite Germany.

## State Dept. Shuts Its Eyes At Haiti Terror Dictatorship

By MAX L. HUDICOURT

Editor, *La Nation of Haiti*, general secretary, *L'Action Democratique*.

New York papers have announced the arrest on Aug. 7 of six Haitian citizens accused of distributing leaflets criticizing the Government of Haiti. In reality 40 were arrested, but the six whose names were mentioned are persons well known in literature and the press.

These 40 citizens are held without any evidence against them. Every day they are tortured to extract confessions.

All means of expression have been confiscated militarily by President Elie Lescot. Military censorship has been imposed by a decree which allows political searches to be made at any time of the day or night in any home. Meanwhile President Lescot had his son—who is his Foreign Minister—proclaim his "liberalism" at all international conferences of the United Nations.

The Haitian citizen, smothered under this shameless and violently greedy dictatorship, finds that his only means of expression is to write his anonymous protests upon walls at night. The 40 persons now in jail are accused of having composed or posted these protests which are distress signals of a starved people whose cries of hunger are forbidden.

Evidently the State Department and the American Embassy at Port-au-Prince are well acquainted with the evil of this situation. When an explanation is demanded of them for so loyal and open a collaboration with such shamefully fascist regimes, they reply frankly that they do not interfere with the internal affairs of the Republic of Haiti.

But nowadays all newspapers tell

how they interfere, for example, in the internal affairs of Bulgaria. The explanation of these contradictory attitudes is found in the fact that the Haitian dictatorship is at the service of the United States—represented in Haiti by three government officials.

### ROCKEFELLER ROLES

Everyone knows the role played by Nelson Rockefeller in Latin America. It is reported that he will be replaced by Spruille Braden. What does Braden think of State Department relations with Latin America's totalitarian dictatorships? The answer may be found in a reactionary speech he made at Havana, as American Ambassador, on Pan American Day, May, 1943. At that time Mexico's Ambassador, Ruben Romero, replied very sharply. The discussion impressed all Latin America.

I raise this matter because the question of unjust dictatorships in Latin America is also the question of the State Department. It is not only a Latin American question, but inter-American, continental. The political responsibility of all, from the State Department to the far reaches of the Andes, is tied indissolubly to the stifling and corrupting tentacles of Wall Street.

Thus the question is one and indivisible. All residents of the hemisphere are concerned, for it is by virtue of this system that dozens of political prisoners have been martyred in the Haitian prisons, thousands in the prisons of Latin America. Because of this system 20 Haitian citizens were shot during the last 12 months in Haiti. Because of this system Haitian political prisoners are hung, beaten, burned by electric current.

The honor of all citizens of the American continent is involved.

I speak with full knowledge of the crimes committed in Haiti's prisons, having passed years in the political prisons of this democratic Republic which sits so proudly alongside civilized nations at international conferences for the liberation of mankind.

### Says Poland Will Be Democratic

WARSAW, Sept. 2 (Polpress).—Poland will follow a democratic course because only by carrying out "policies based on democratic principles can Poland definitely solve the problems confronting her," Polish president Boleslaw Bierut said in an interview yesterday.

Only such a new Poland, Mr. Bierut said, "can assume her rightful place among the nations of Europe."

Mr. Bierut asserted that Poland "adheres to the idea of a homogeneous nation," and that the Curzon Line boundary settlement with Russia means that Poland would now be free of territories inhabited by Ukrainians and White Russians, which had been "sources of everlasting disturbances and wars" for Poland.

The Polish Government head revealed that according to Soviet experts the economic value which Poland is receiving in the western regions regained from Germany amounts to \$9,500,000,000 while the economic value of the areas east of the Curzon Line and going to Russia is only \$600,000.

## Latin American Labor Notes

### Know AFL Council Record

by Juan Corretjer

The AFL has threatened to withdraw from the International Federation of Trade Unions if that organization "allows" its members to join the World Trade Union Federation (which will be set up at Paris next month).

Reports received here indicate that nothing the AFL leadership might do could surprise any Latin American laborite. . . . American Indian workers and farmers in Latin America have produced much of the strategic materials used in the war plants of the U. S. . . . Labor and popular forces throughout Latin America mobilized this week in a sweeping campaign for rupture with Franco. . . . Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) headquarters have confirmed the report that the International Labor Office will call an Inter-American Conference at the beginning of 1946.

Argentine labor this week charged that the recent action of the Buenos Aires regime in "lifting the state of siege" and "allowing" parties to reorganize is part of a maneuver to put Colonel Juan Domingo Peron into the Presidency.

With the war nearing its end the forces of national and international reaction, nourished by imperialism, are preparing to unleash an all-out attack against dependent countries such as those of Latin America. CTAL President Vicente Toledano warned this week: He called on labor and progressives throughout Latin America to mobilize to meet the threat and put into effect their own program for the welfare of the masses. The fight against imperialism—

Lombardo said—must be strengthened by the creation of labor unity in each Latin American country; by the political unity of labor within a labor party; by a labor-peasant alliance; an alliance between labor, the small bourgeoisie and anti-imperialist industrial capital; creation of national progressive fronts; anti-imperialist industrial capital; an inter-Latin American alliance against imperialism; an alliance with other economically dependent countries against the common threat; an alliance between Latin American labor and world labor and friendship with the Soviet Union, which is not imperialist.

Regarding formation of labor parties in each Latin American country, Lombardo declared: "Unless a single party of the working class is formed, organized labor however strong in itself, will not be able to carry out its tasks. Unless such a party exists to mobilize the masses of the working class, the small bourgeoisie and the peasants, becoming the moving forces among the people of our semi-feudal, semi-colonial countries, further forms of national (anti-imperialist) alliance will not be possible."

The Puerto Rican Labor movement has sent a request to President Truman asking that Puerto Rican political prisoners and exiles (sentenced to long imprisonment and exile for pro-independence activities) be granted full amnesty.

## 4 U. S. Congressmen Begin Tour of USSR

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (UP).—Rep. Frances P. Bolton, (R-O), and three members of a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee have reached Moscow as part of a week's tour of the Soviet Union in a general study of conditions in eastern Europe.

Rep. Bolton and her companions rode the packed Moscow subways today, talking at random to passengers. She engaged in a lively conversation with a girl engineering student who sat next to her, and discussed a building project the girl was preparing.

Crowds gathered around the U. S. representatives and questioned them about conditions in America.

Mrs. Bolton said she was shocked at the ruins of Warsaw, where she spent two days, and thought they were "incomparably worse" than Berlin's.

After Moscow, the congressional party goes to Leningrad, Stalingrad, Baku and the Middle East.

### Forrestal Hails Fleet on Victory

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal said today that the mighty U. S. fleet, most destructive sea-air weapon in world history, is a "foundation stone" for lasting peace.

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### WHAT'S ON

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## Gilbert Green, Fine, Kling Elected as Midwest CP Leaders

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Gilbert Green, native Chicagoan and former state president of the New York Communist organization, was elected chairman of the Illinois-Indiana district committee of the Communist Party, at the committee's first meeting last Saturday, following the recent state convention.

Fred M. Fine, an overseas veteran of World War II and former leader in the Chicago labor movement and Midwest youth movement, was elected state secretary. The committee elected Alfred Wagenknecht, veteran Communist, and William L. Patterson, Negro leader, as state vice-presidents and public relations director and legislative director, respectively. Other officers elected were Victoria Kramer, formerly active in the Packinghouse Workers' union, as assistant state secretary, and David Engelstein, educational director.

A state board of 13 members was elected including Green, Wagenknecht, Patterson, Fine, Kramer, Arthur Handle and Jack Kling.

Five of the state board members are trade unionists, three shop workers, two women, two veterans and two Negroes.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Carl Winter was elected president of the Communist Party of Michigan at the first meeting of the newly-elected State Committee.

The State Committee then set up a sub-committee to make recommendations at its next meeting on personnel for other offices and for committees and commissions to work on a State-wide basis.

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# Italy's Crops Hit Hard; 2 Million Are Jobless

By DAVID RAYMOND

NAPLES, Sept. 2 (ALN).—From the air, it seems that no country in Europe is so cultivated as Italy. The squares and oblong strips of turned land, combed by the plough, are so flush with each other as not to waste a single inch of precious earth. Even wind-blown dustings of yellowish earth in the crevices of the hill-tops bear the marks of labor with the plough share and the handspade where pitiful attempts have been made to extract bread from stone. But this year, not only the stones, but even the fertile valleys has withered the roots of entire crops. South of Italy has barely given back the weight of seed planted in the spring sowings.

Up north the situation is somewhat better but even there cereal crops are estimated to be 35 percent below normal. Italy faces a hungry winter. And Italian democracy, laboring to rebuild itself out of the debris of fascism, faces the supreme test of whether it can give not only free speech, free elections and a free press, but whether it can fill the hungry stomachs of its people.

## TWO MILLION JOBLESS

In the northern industries, where the partisans earned the unstinted praise of Allied military commanders for their struggles against the fascist forces, there are 2,000,000 unemployed.

Factories—saved from destruction by the action of the anti-fascist forces and the speed of the Allied advance in the later stages of the war—are idle for lack of raw materials and coal.

When the Italian government of Premier Ferruccio Parri takes over full administration of north Italy from the Allied Military Government in the coming months, it will inherit the colossal problems of feeding and finding work for the politically-conscious populations of Turin, Milan, Genoa and other industrial cities.

I have just journeyed through Greece and France, not former enemy nations but liberated allies. I have discovered that in this problem of re-establishing democracy in Europe there are no frontiers or separate categories. In Italy as in Greece and France there are only variations of the same European problem: whether democracy is to be given a chance to live or go down for a second and perhaps last time in an explosion of angry disillusionment.

## FREEDOM FROM WANT

Conservatives have failed, or feared, to understand that the significance of the resistance movements in Europe was that the common people everywhere, including Britain, saw the war not only as a fight against the Axis powers but as a war against fascism and for the establishment of a democracy where freedom from want would have at least an equal place with other freedoms.

The war has overthrown fascism, which in Italy was the ruling power, and the monarchy and Italian capitalism have been at least morally overthrown. They now lean only on the support they are hoping to get from Britain or the U. S.

Italy can only make amends in her status as a former enemy country if her own economy gets going and if reconstruction is directed as part of a wider plan of European reconstruction, to which Italy must pay a share. This is how Italian democratic leaders to whom I spoke saw the problem.

The Italian government is at the moment powerless to begin reconstruction. The industrial north, the real heart of the country from where the democratic forces derive their strength, is still under the AMG which frankly does not relish the idea of cooperation with anti-fascists.

No one knows yet what commitments Italy will have to make in the way of reparations, what she will be allowed to retain of her industrial or other resources or what

facilities she will have for getting raw materials and coal, without which most factories will remain idle.

"Not Italy, but Italian democ-

racy is on trial," one minister, an old anti-fascist fighter, told me. "We welcome the Potsdam declaration that the peace terms of Italy are to be prepared soon,

but it would help if in the meantime a provisional treaty were made so we would know roughly where we stand. A grim winter lies in wait for us."

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Died Sept. 3, 1945, at Age of 21  
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## LOW DOWN

Monday Morning Roundup;  
Robeson Jr. Entering Army

By Nat Low

Paul Robeson Jr., who was given honorable mention as end on last year's all-east football team, has left Cornell for the United States Army. Young Robeson will be 18 shortly and had been shifted to the backfield where he was expected to make the Big Red roll once more.

A typographical error in the New York Times' baseball standing yesterday, had the Philadelphia Athletics with a season record of 60 won and 66 lost, which placed them only 11½ games behind the league-leading Tigers.

Actually they have won 38 and lost 83 and are a mere 31 games off the pace.

Which shows you that the gremlins are not active only in the Daily Worker composing room.

A thing which will be repeated on only rare occasions took place Saturday when the Tigers knocked Bobby Feller out of the box in the seventh inning. Bobby is still a little wild from his five-year lay-off and had been grooving the ball after falling behind the hitter.

Once he sharpens up his control no team will hit him hard enough to send him to the showers. And that goes for the postwar teams, too.

Old Jimmy Foxx, who was a tremendous hitter when Feller broke in with the Indians, started his second game as a pitcher yesterday and didn't last past the second inning when the Braves bounced him out and scored four runs. Old Double X won his first time out and there were some folks around who thought he might even develop into a major league pitcher.

Shameful, isn't it—and this in no way reflects upon Foxx—that the talent hungry magnates should continue to ignore great Negro athletes for washed-up castoffs.

Sam Nahem, the former Brooklyn College and St. Louis Cardinal pitcher, is now hurling for the Oise Base All-Stars in Germany and has pitched his team into the finals of the GI World Series in Nuremberg.

Nahem hurled his team to a 5-4 victory over the 68th Division Saturday and added four hits in five times at the plate, to his mound chores. . . . His team faces the Third Army's powerful 71st Division club for the title and that team has on it three ex-Pirates, Ken Heintzelman, Maurice Van Robays and Johnny Wyrostek.

Joe Page's 4-3 victory over the Senators in yesterday's first game was the Yank pitcher's most important victory and probably earned him a postwar berth with the club. Page, a talented southpaw, has run into some miserable personal misfortune in the past two years and that has hurt his baseball playing. However, he seems to be getting over the many deaths in his family and will be a valuable member of the Bombers next season and for some seasons to come.

## Negro GI Postwar Heavy Champ?

FORT RICHARDSON, Alaska.—"Willie Brown is a name worth remembering when you're thinking in terms of heavyweight fighters in postwar America," Technical Sgt. Joe Louis remarked here recently.

When the Brown Bomber made his tour of Alaska and the Aleutians, he boxed exhibitions at 10 of the posts with Private Willie Brown, and at the completion of his tour, flatly said that the Negro heavyweight's left hand was practically unstoppable.

Brown, who gives his home as 1542 Jones St., San Francisco, California, has been stationed at an Aleutian base with a Quartermaster unit for two years. He was presented with a huge sportsmanship trophy by Yank, the Army Weekly, for winning the Alaskan Department heavyweight championship.

At the completion of Louis' tour of the Alaskan Department, he was asked if Willie Brown held any promise, and if he thought Brown was a good enough boxer to enter the professional field. "One year of amateur boxing under a good trainer with proper handling, and Willie could be a contender for the heavyweight crown. He's a fine boxer, and has a natural left hand."

While Louis' bouts with Brown were, of course, strictly exhibition, Joe threw a few of his well-known left hooks at Willie during the last one. It was, he said, to find out whether or not Willie could take it. After the fight, he told the Alaskan Department champion that he had "taken a punch that knocked plenty of others out."

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ment heavyweight championship.

## Talbert Beats Segura Again, Enters Finals

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 2 (UP).—Hitting the corners with the accuracy of a squirrel rifle, Bill Talbert of Wilmington, Del., knocked off Pancho Segura of Ecuador, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4 today to reach the finals of the National Amateur Men's Singles Championship.

Chasing the swarthy kid from the Andes from corner to corner with his accurate placements, Talbert upheld his second-seeded ranking by marching into a title match with defending Champion Sgt. Frankie Parker of Los Angeles.

Segura, three-time National Intercollegiate Champion ranked third among the men, gave it a game try but he didn't have the shots or the forcing game necessary to beat "Long Pants Billy."

For four years the kid from the Andes had tried for the big one. Two times he failed miserably but in the past two years he had marched to the semi-finals as one of the favorites. Both times it was Talbert who crushed his dreams.

It looked for a while as if this time Segura might make it. Charging the net with effectiveness as he and Talbert squared off in the famed center court, Panch forged into a four to one lead as Talbert netted shot after shot. But then Talbert rammed back through Segura's service three straight times, lost his own once and put the set away by ruining Segura's delivery with cross court drop shots in the 12th game.

From there on it was no contest. Pancho tried but he just didn't have it. Talbert smashed through Segura's serve in the fourth game of the second set for his winning 6-5 margin and duplicated in the 10th game of the third set for his 6-4 match triumph, holding his own service all the way.

## Yanks Win, Tigers Lose; Cubs Upset Cards, 4-1

At the end of yesterday's first games, the American League flag races was still in a jumble while the National League's battle leaned toward the Cubs over the Cards due to Hank Borowy's 4-1 victory over the Redbirds.

In the AL, the league leading Tigers were knocked off by the Cleveland Indians in their game, 3-2, while the Yankees were beating the Senators, 4-3.

A result of these games, the Senators remained 1½ games behind the Tigers but the Yanks and Indians moved to within 4 and 5 games respectively of the league leaders. The third place Browns, four games behind the leaders before yesterday's games, had not yet finished their first contest with the White Sox to be included in this roundup.

It was Jim Bagby who hurled for the Indians against Mueller for the Tigers. Bagby was touched for ten hits but was tight in the clinches.

The Yanks started Joe Page who stayed until the 9th inning when Jim Turner came in to clinch the game. Dutch Leonard started for the Nats but was blasted out in the sixth inning when the Bombers scored all their four runs.

At the Polo Grounds, before a record crowd of nearly 60,000 fans, the Dodgers turned back the Giants in the opener, 7-4, the game being won in the 11th frame on walks to Stanky and Galan, and three singles by Dixie Walker, Luis Olmo and Tommy Brown. Van Mungo started for the Giants but left in the 8th when he hurt his shoulder fielding a Galan base hit. Sal Maglie, who took over in the tenth, was the loser.

The winner for the Dodgers was Curt Davis who came in in the 8th, following Vic Lombardi and Cy Buker.

| NATIONAL LEAGUE  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| (First Game) (11 Innings)  |                       |
| Brooklyn . . . . .   | 020 000 020 03-7 14 2 |
| New York . . . . .   | 102 010 000 00-4 9 2  |
| Lombardi, Baker (7), Davis (8) and Peacock; Mungo, Adams (8), Maglie, (10 and Lombardi, Berres (11). |                       |

| (First Game)  |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Philadelphia . . . . .                                      | 010 000 002-3 8 1 |
| Boston . . . . .  | 014 000 00x-5 8 0 |
| Foxx, Mauney (3) and Andrews, Semnick (3); Wright and Masl. |                   |

| (First game):                       |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Pittsburgh . . . . .                | 100 001 002-4 10 1 |
| Cincinnati . . . . .                | 000 110 000-2 7 0  |
| Beck and Salkeld; Bowman and Unser. |                    |

| (First Game)   |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Chicago . . . . .  | 000 000 103-4 10 0 |
| St. Louis . . . . .  | 000 000 001-1 5 0  |
| Borowy and Livingston, Rice (7); Burkhardt, Gardner, Dockins (10) and O'Dea. |                    |

| AMERICAN LEAGUE  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| (First Game)   |                    |
| New York . . . . .   | 000 004 000-4 10 0 |
| Washington . . . . .   | 000 000 200-2 7 0  |
| Page, Turner (9) and Robinson; Leonard, Stone (6), Appleton (8) and Ferrell. |                    |

| (First Game)                                   |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Boston . . . . .                               | 000 000 000-0 5 1 |
| Philadelphia . . . . .                         | 000 100 00x-1 7 1 |
| Woods and Holm, Steiner (7); Newsum and Rosar. |                   |

| (First Game)   |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Cleveland . . . . .  | 100 100 100-3 12 0 |
| Detroit . . . . .  | 000 001 010-2 10 0 |
| Bagby and Hayes; Mueller, Caster (5), Tobin (8) and Swift, Richards (8). |                    |

### 11 A.M. TO NOON

- 11:00-WEAP-Fred Waring Show
- WJZ-Breakfast With Breneman
- WOR-Prescott Robinson, News
- WABC-Amanda-Sketch
- WMCA-News; Music Box
- WQXR-Alma Dettinger, News
- 11:15-WOR-Tello-Test-Quiz
- WABC-Second Husband
- 11:30-WEAP-Barry Cameron-Sketch
- WOR-Take It Easy Time
- WJZ-News Reports
- WABC-A Woman's Life-Sketch
- WMCA-News; Varieties
- WQXR-Concert Music
- 11:45-WEAP-David Harum
- WOR-What's Your Idea?
- WJZ-Ted Malone-Talk
- WABC-Aunt Jenny's Stories
- 11:55-WOR-Chief Edwards, Songs

### NOON TO 2 P.M.

- 12:00-WEAP-Don Goddard, News
- WOR-News; Music
- WJZ-Glamor Manor
- WABC-News; Kate Smith's Chat
- 12:15-WEAP-Talk-Maggi McNeill
- WABC-Big Sister
- 12:30-WEAP-William L. Green, President
- AFN, at Labor Day Ceremonies, Merchantville, N. J.
- WOR-News; The Answer Man
- WJZ-News; Woman's exchange
- WABC-Helen Trent
- 12:45-WABC-Our Gal Sunday
- 1:00-WEAP-Mary Margaret McBride
- WJZ-Jack Bundy's Album
- WJZ-H. R. Baukhage
- WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful
- 1:15-WOR-Lopes Orchestra
- WJZ-Constance Bennett, Comment
- WABC-Ma Perkins-Sketch
- 1:30-WOR-Phil Brito, Songs
- WJZ-Galen Drake
- WABC-Margaret MacDonald
- WMCA-The Captain Tim Healy
- 1:45-WEAP-Leif Eld, News
- WOR-John J. Anthony
- WABC-Young Dr. Malone

### 2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

- 2:00-WEAP-The Guiding Light
- WOR-News; Talk-Jane Owl
- WJZ-John B. Kennedy
- WABC-Two on a Clue
- WQXR-News; Music
- 2:15-WEAP-Today's Children
- WJZ-Ethel and Albert
- WABC-Rosemary-Sketch
- 2:30-WEAP-Woman in White
- WOR-Queen for a Day
- WJZ-The Fitzgeralds
- WABC-Perry Mason
- WQXR-Request Music
- 2:45-WEAP-Hymns of All Churches
- WABC-Tena and Tim
- 3:00-WEAP-A Woman of America
- WOR-Alexander Griffin
- WJZ-Best Sellers-Drama
- WABC-Time to Remember
- 3:15-WEAP-Ma Perkins
- WOR-Harvey Harding, Songs
- WABC-Off the Record
- 3:30-WEAP-Pepper Young
- WOR-Talk-John Gambling
- WJZ-Lates, Be Sealed
- WQXR-Finals, National Tennis Matches, Forest Hills
- 3:45-WEAP-Right to Happiness
- WABC-Laudt Trio, Songs
- 4:00-WEAP-Backstage Wife
- WOR-News; Jay Johnson, Songs
- WJZ-Jack Berch Show
- WABC-House Party
- WMCA-News; Ray Smith, Songs

## RADIO

- WMCA-570 Kc.
- WEAF-560 Kc.
- WOR-710 Kc.
- WJZ-710 Kc.
- WNBC-630 Kc.
- WABC-630 Kc.
- WINS-1600 Kc.
- WEVD-1330 Kc.
- WNEW-1190 Kc.
- WLIS-1190 Kc.
- WHN-1600 Kc.
- WOV-1230 Kc.
- WRNY-1400 Kc.
- WQXR-1200 Kc.
- 4:15-WEAP-Stella Dallas
- WJZ-Westbrook Van Voorhis
- 4:25-WABC-News Reports
- 4:30-WEAP-Lorenzo Jones
- WOR-Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
- WJZ-David Williams, News
- WABC-Pasture Story
- WMCA-News; Music
- 4:45-WEAP-Young Wilder Brown
- WJZ-Hop Harrigan
- WABC-Garden State Stakes
- 5:00-WEAP-When a Girl Marries
- WOR-Uncle Don
- WJZ-Terry and the Pirates
- WABC-It's Maritime
- 5:15-WEAP-Portia Faces Life
- WOR-Superman
- WJZ-Dick Tracy
- 5:30-WEAP-Just Plain Bill
- WOR-What Are the Facts?
- WJZ-Jack Armstrong
- WABC-Cimarron Tavern-Sketch
- WMCA-News; Jerry Baker, Songs
- WQXR-Bandstand Music
- 5:45-WEAP-Front Page Farrell
- WOR-Adventures of Tom Mix
- WJZ-Tennessee Jed-Sketch
- WABC-Sparrow and the Hawk
- WQXR-Man About Town

### 6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

- 6:00-WEAP-News Reports
- WOR-Paul Schubert
- WJZ-Kierman's News Corner
- WABC-Quincy Howe, News
- WMCA-News; Talk
- WQXR-News; Music
- 6:15-WAP-Serenade to America
- WOR-Man on the Street
- WJZ-What Are the Facts?
- WABC-James Carroll, Tenor
- 6:30-WOR-Fred Vandeventer
- WJZ-News; Sports Talk
- WABC-Eileen Farrell, Soprano
- WMCA-Racing Results
- 6:40-WEAP-Sports-Bill Stern
- 6:45-WEAP-Lowell Thomas
- WOR-Sports-Stan Lomax
- WJZ-Adventures of Charlie Chan
- WABC-Recorded Music
- WMCA-The World Today-News
- 6:55-WABC-Joseph C. Harsch, News
- 7:00-WEAP-Supper Club, Variety
- WOR-News
- WJZ-Headline Edition
- WABC-Jack Kirkwood Show
- WMCA-Jack Eigen, News
- WQXR-Lisa Sergio
- 7:15-WEAP-News of the World
- WOR-The Answer Man
- WJZ-Raymond Swing
- WABC-Hollywood-Hedda Hopper
- WMCA-Five-Star Final
- WQXR-Operetta Scrapbook
- 7:30-WEAP-Roth Orchestra, Chorus
- WOR-Bulldog Drummond
- WJZ-Lone Ranger
- WABC-Bob Hawk Quiz Show
- WMCA-J. Raymond Walsh
- WQXR-Treasury of Music
- 7:45-WEAP-H. V. Kaltenborn
- WMCA-Dinah Shore Records
- WHN-Johannes Steel
- 8:00-WEAP-Cavalcade of America

- WOR-Ocell Brown, News
- WJZ-Lum and Abner
- WABC-Vox Pop Interviews
- 8:15-WOR-Labor Day Address-Lewis R. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor (Record)
- WJZ-News of Tomorrow
- 8:30-WEAP-Gladys Swarthout, Soprano
- WOR-Sherlock Holmes Adventures
- WJZ-Meet Your Navy
- WABC-Joan Davis Show (Premiere)
- 8:55-WABC-Bill Henry, News

### 9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

- 9:00-WEAP-Jascha Heifetz, Violin
- WOR-Gabriel Heatter
- WJZ-Maupin Orchestra
- WABC-Radio Theater
- WMCA-News; Music
- WQXR-Worldwide News Review
- 9:15-WOR-Real Life Stories
- WQXR-Music Festival
- 9:30-WEAP-Rita Stevens' Show
- WOR-Spotlight Bands
- WMCA-Morton Gould Records
- 9:55-WJZ-Short Story
- 10:00-WEAP-Josephine Antoine, Soprano
- WOR-Victory Auction
- WJZ-Pacific Serenade
- WABC-Screen Guild Play
- WMCA-News; Amateur Show
- 10:30-WEAP-Dr. I. Q.-Quiz
- WOR-The Symphonette
- WJZ-Win, Place or Show-Quiz
- WABC-Stuart Erwin Show
- WQXR-String Music
- 11:00-WEAP, WOR-News; Music
- WJZ, WABC-News; Music
- 11:05-WJZ-William S. Gailmor
- 12:00-WEAP, WJZ-News; Music
- WABC, WMCA-News; Music

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## Film Front

# 'The True Glory' Opens At Victoria Sept. 6

By David Platt

**THE True Glory**, General "Ike" Eisenhower's dramatic documentary of the fall of Fortress Europe will open at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday, Sept. 6. To get this factual story of the war from D-Day to V-E Day, ten million feet of film shot by 1,400 combat cameramen were reviewed. From this cargo of canned TNT were selected the incidents that would tell, with the greatest impact, the tense drama of Europe's liberation.

The True Glory was produced under the close supervision of the joint Anglo-American Film Planning Committee. The huge project was directed by Capt. Garson Kanin, well-known for his direction of *Man to Remember* and other outstanding Hollywood films, and Carol Reed, the distinguished English director of *Stars Look Down* and *The Way Ahead*. The script was the joint work of Sgt. Guy Trosper, formerly a writer at MGM; Pvt. Harry Brown, author of the successful novel *A Walk in the Sun*; Sgt. Saul Levitt, Yank combat correspondent, and others. The music score was written by the British composer William Alwyn and performed by the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Muir Matheson.

Said to be unique in form and content, *The True Glory* has an introduction by Gen. Eisenhower. Following that, the narrative is taken up by an historian-commentator (Robert Harris, the English actor) and continued in the actual voices of combat soldiers. More than 130 voices, with the regional accents of varied soldiers among the Allied troops, are heard.

**THE Fall of Berlin**, full-length documentary of the capture of the city by the Red Army is now in the hands of Artkino, Inc. It was shot by a group of 30 Red Army photographers, headed by the well-known Stalin Prize winners Yuri Reisman and Vasil Belyaev. Highlights of the picture are shots of the charred body of Goebbels lying in the courtyard of the Reich Chancellery and a shot of a bronze bust of Hitler lying in the ruins of the Chancellery. *The Fall of Berlin* is part of a comprehensive documentary now in preparation dealing with the final months of the war against Germany. It is now being shown in Berlin, accompanied by a forceful German-language commentary and is drawing capacity crowds to the Marmorhaus Cinema in that city. *Fall of Berlin* follows *True Glory* at the Victoria.

**THE University of California**, largest state university in the nation, and the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, largest group of writers organized for public service, are co-sponsoring a new magazine to be called *The Hollywood Quarterly*. It will deal largely with film and radio and will make its debut on Oct. 1. It will not be the usual kind of fan magazine but will contain material of a strictly adult character. Below is a list of articles and essays announced for publication in early issues:

A Memo to Walt Disney by Archibald MacLeish  
Main Trends in American Films: 1941-1945 by Dorothy Jones  
Film Libraries by Iris Barry  
Creative Process in Film Production by Irving Pichel  
Documentary Films by John Galserson  
Set Construction by Ward Ihmen  
Norman Corwin as Literature by William Matthews  
Hollywood War Films by Dudley Nichols  
Use of Radio as a Social Instrument by Bernard Schoenfeld  
Death and Mathematics—Film Script by Ben Maddow  
Frank Capra's Army Films by Pamela Wilcox  
Screen Writing Problems by Herbert Nathan.

**CHESS FEVER**, an amusing film satire on the popularity of chess in the Soviet Union, will be presented at 11:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, Sept. 4, in the ballroom of the Henry Hudson Hotel, Ninth Ave. and 57th St.

It will be shown as a special attraction during the USA-USSR Radio Chess Match being played simultaneously in New York and Moscow over the Labor Day weekend under the auspices of the U.S. Chess Federation, Chess Review and Russian Relief.

The 20-minute film, which was made in the Soviet Union in 1925, is the first production of the internationally known director Pudovkin. The late Jose Capablanca, Cuban chess player and world champion, is the feature star of the film which, incidentally, is the only chess film in existence.

**"BEST PLAY OF THE SEASON."**  
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.  
**FREDRIC MARCH** in **BELL FOR ADANO**  
by PAUL OSBORN from JOHN HERSEY'S  
PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING NOVEL  
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of W'way. Air-Cond.  
Eves. 8:40, 11:20 to 14:20 tax inc. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

**2nd YEAR**  
**(I WANNA GET MARRIED!)**  
**GERTRUDE NIESEN**  
**"FOLLOW THE GIRLS"**  
Staged by HARRY DELMAR  
BROADHURST Thea. W. 44 St. Mat. Wed. & Sat.  
AIR-CONDITIONED

**6th Year!** "A PERFECT COMEDY."  
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EMPIRE THEATRE, 8'way & 48th St. Air-Cond.  
Evenings 8:00. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40  
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45th W. of W'way  
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"Handsome Romantic Musical... Solid"  
—A welcome mid-summer contribution to the Broadway boom.—BARNES, Herald Tribune.  
**MARINKA**  
Staged by HANNAH SHORT  
Jean Roberts Harry Stockwell Rene Vincent  
Luba Malina  
Alec Coad. WINTER GARDEN, 8'way & 50th St.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & SATURDAY 2:30

**Aster Theatre, B'klyn,**  
**Features 'Last Hill'**

Reopened with the latest sound and projection equipment and newest lighting effects, the Aster Theatre, Broadway and Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn, is now featuring the dramatic Soviet film *The Last Hill*. Sharing honors with *Last Hill*, are *Leningrad Music Hall* and the short subject, *Maidenak*.

**NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!**  
OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEISAY present  
NANCY WALKER  
**ON THE TOWN**  
Directed by GEORGE ABBOY  
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN  
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS  
Cool Martin Beck Thea., 45th W. of 8 Av.  
Cl. 6-5363. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:40

"A MUSICAL TREASURE!"  
—Walter Winchell.  
**UP IN CENTRAL PARK**  
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS  
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS  
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30  
BROADWAY THEA., 8'way & 33 St. Air-Cond.

# Labor Fact Book 7 Bares Huge Corporate Profit Rise

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

If we know what's what in regard to the war economy, we won't let the monopolies pull the wool over our eyes (or anybody else's) in the present postwar crisis. One of the favorite wails of Big Business now (through the pages of the New York Times and elsewhere) is that full employment

legislation will be too big a burden on "free enterprise" interests. A picture of emaciated corporations, denied their full share of profits, is suggested to the public eye.

The farcical character of this picture is seen from a reference to what has actually taken place during the war. Corporate savings have risen to four times what they were in the balmy days of Herbert Hoover, before the big crash. For 1929, to give the exact figures, these corporate savings totaled \$1,250,000,000. In 1944, they had risen to \$5,400,000,000 for the year.

Business reserves look even bigger proportionally than this nice little nest egg, and they are as big as they look. Business enterprises, it is estimated, had at least \$47 to \$58 billions of cash and government bonds at the end of 1943, "in addition to their 1941 year-end holdings." And as to profits—they rose from 1939 to 1943, before taxes, 333 per cent. During the same period, wages of employees of private industry, before taxes, rose only 58 per cent. In other words, the allegations of the National Association of Manufacturers on the relation of wages and profits are pure fiction. They will not stand up under examination.

## MINE OF INFORMATION

Such are some of the facts and figures which Labor Fact Book 7, just off the press, brings to the busy trade union executive. Every two years, for the last fourteen years, one of these valuable research booklets has been issued by the Labor Research Association for the benefit of the labor movement. On the desk of a trade union official or any other person active in community or labor work, it is a ready gold mine of information. The reasonable price at which it is published puts it within reach of every one.

Labor and all progressive groups have, for instance the battle for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee on their hands at the present moment. It's a serious undertaking, which will require mass meetings, letters to newspapers, the organization of committees, large-scale pressure on Congress. Throughout the current Labor Fact Book there run the reports on the FEPC battle, the stand taken by AFL and CIO, the obstacles put in its path, its course in Congress up to the time of the book's publication.

Thus, in succinct form, there is provided the ammunition for making the fight more effective. Statements can be made with more assurance, when the pages of the Fact Book are consulted. Facts can be incorporated in leaflets or in speeches with more ease and certainty by making use of this helpful research job.

## CAREFUL RESEARCH

There is likewise the big work now being done by labor for help to the returning war veterans. Few things are of more current importance than this. The projects begun by trade unions for the benefit of the veterans, the aid given by the labor movement to GI legislation, the prospects ahead for further activities appear in the pages of this book. When we review what the unions have done for the men who have gone across the seas to fight for liberation, we are surprised to see that so much has been accomplished up to date. It's a good record which has to be brought before the community—and speeded further by labor in the much larger

LABOR FACT BOOK 7, prepared by Labor Research Association; International Publishers, New York, 1945. \$1.00.

job of labor-veterans cooperation now ahead. Careful research, it can be observed, has gone into the collections of facts in this field.

Let's not forget, either, to refer to Labor's no-strike war record, as set down in this book. So many falsehoods have appeared in the commercial press on this matter—and so many of them will be resurrected against labor in the fight over joblessness—that it is well to have at hand the true record. And that record shows—a set down in the pages of the Fact Book—a remarkable self-discipline by labor in which the whole nation can rejoice.

In 1942, despite a rise of 7 per cent in workers employed and in the face of many provocations by the employing interests, the time lost through strikes declined 84 per cent below 1941! That was the patriotic manner in which labor responded to its duty in the war. For 1943, if we exclude the sabotaging activities by John L. Lewis, the number of man-days idle were actually less than in 1942.

## NEGRO HANDBOOK

One of the new and welcome features of No. 7 in the Fact Book series is the inclusion of a schedule of the number of Negro members in

various trade unions, taken from the Negro Handbook. The resultant discussion of the rising membership of Negroes in the labor organizations serves as a fine reminder to the labor officials everywhere of their duty to protect the reconversion job rights of the Negro unionists. This is no less good to see than the much wider information on the reserves and finances of the monopolies than has appeared heretofore in this series.

For the new period before us, there is no gift for a labor man or woman which is more to the point than this book and no purchase which an active trade unionist should more willingly make. Labor Fact Book 7 is indispensable for fully effective labor activity.

## Theatre Guild

## On the Air

Edward G. Robinson, Annabella and Spencer Tracy, Theatre Guild stars, will join other Guild celebrities for the WJZ-ABC premier of *The Theatre Guild on the Air*, Sunday, Sept. 9, at 10 p.m. Burgess Meredith in *Wings Over Europe*, the 1928 Guild production that accurately foreshadowed the atomic bomb 17 years before it burst over Hiroshima, will be the drama heard on the initial Theatre Guild program.

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NARRATED IN ENGLISH BY PAUL LUKAS

Continuous Daily from 1 P.M.

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**Epic of Soviet Heroism**  
**"Days of Glory"**  
—Also—  
**Leo Tolstoy's "Resurrection"**  
with **FREDRIC MARCH**  
**14th St. CITY** 14th St. & 4th Ave.

**AIR-CONDITIONED ACADEMY OF MUSIC** 14th St. & Irving Pl.

**HOLIDAY PROGRAM**  
Robert Young & Lesaine Day  
**"THOSE ENDEARING YOUNG CHARMS"**  
Zane Grey's **"WEST OF THE PECOS"**  
Robert (GI Joe) Mitchell

**RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** 50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 8:30 A.M.

**OVER 21**  
A Columbia Picture  
Spectacular Stage Presentation  
Picture at: 8:35, 11:12, 1:35, 4:44, 7:43, 10:33  
Stage Show at: 10:20, 12:57, 3:36, 6:37, 9:28

**5th Ave.**  
**SPRING SONG**  
Music by D. Kabalevsky  
**JEAN GABIN** in *Escape from Yesterday* with ANNABELLA



# Chinese Troops Join Soviets in Manchuria

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 (UP).—Chinese Government troops have arrived in Manchuria, the Soviet Far Eastern radio at Khabarovsk stated today, and have taken up protection of Manchurian cities together with Russian troops.

## Negro Conducts Famed Berlin Philharmonic

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Berlin Philharmonic orchestra, which played only under the batons of 100 percent "Aryans" during the 12-year Hitler regime, was conducted today by an American Negro, Rudolph Dunbar, of New York City.

Dunbar, a war correspondent for the Associated Negro Press and a graduate of the Juilliard School of Music, was invited to lead the orchestra by his friend, the late Leo Borchard, the anti-Nazi musician who was accidentally shot to death recently by an American sentry when his car failed to heed orders to halt.

The war correspondent's interpretation of William Grant Still's Afro-American symphony, new to

Europeans, and Tschalkowsky's Sixth Symphony was cordially received by an audience of 2,000 German civilians and allied servicemen. He will make a second appearance on the podium tomorrow in a concert for soldiers only.

Born in British Guiana, South America, Dunbar came to New York when he was 12 to study music with conductor Walter Damrosch. Later he studied in Leipzig and Vienna. He is 34 and his home in New York is at Wadley Court, 114th St. and Seventh Ave.

The Chinese forces arrived a week after the new Chinese-Soviet treaty came into force. The treaty guarantees Chinese sovereignty over the former domain of the Japanese puppet Emperor Henry Pu Yi, and provides that Soviet troops shall withdraw within three months. Emperor Henry Pu Yi, and provides that Soviet troops shall withdraw within three months.

The Chinese have not yet been assigned to their own districts but are patrolling in the same streets as the Russians, the broadcast said, and together with Russian troops are ensuring security in Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin and other major cities. They are temporarily responsible to the Soviet military commanders.

"In Harbin," the broadcast said, "One can now see Russian patrols moving down the streets followed by a Chinese unit several minutes later."

The broadcast, recorded by United Press, expressed concern over a renewed wave of Japanese guerrilla activity which was believed to have been stamped out after many Japanese officers and men in civilian clothes were rounded up a week ago.

"A Russian officer was murdered in a street of Harbin yesterday," Khabarovsk said. "There have been Japanese outrages in other cities as well. It appears that Japanese terrorism have succeeded in penetrating into cities from their hideouts in the countryside. Full measures have been taken to find the murderers and to prevent further outrages."

The Chinese Communist News Agency at Yenan reported that the 4th Army captured Kaochun in southern Kiangsu Province, taking 5,000 men of the puppet 22nd Division prisoner. The broadcast, recorded by FCC, said the Army also captured a railway station in northern Kiangsu.

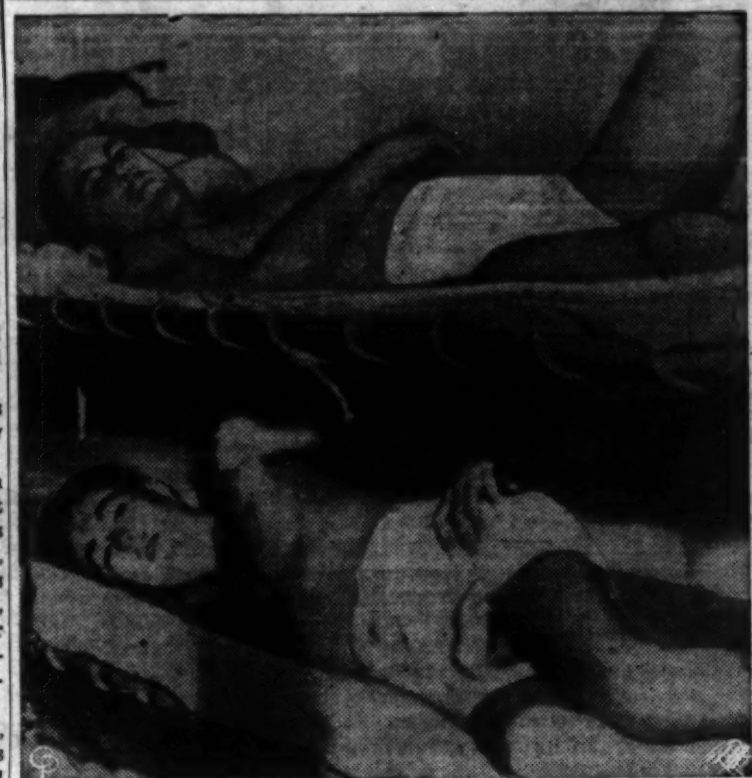
The Chungking radio recorded by the FCC said that Gen. Ho Ying-Chin, commander-in-chief of the Chinese armed forces, had arrived at Chihkiang in Hunan Province. He shortly is to accept the Japanese surrender in Nanking.

Chungking, quoting a dispatch from the 50th war zone commander, said troops under Gen. Liu Chu entered the area of the Lu River mouth in Szechwan Province Saturday afternoon and were warmly greeted by Chinese inhabitants.

Another Communist communiqué recorded by the FCC reported that Communist troops had recovered 85 towns, including one provincial capital, five ports, 10 mining areas, five airdromes, 20 railway stations and killed, wounded or captured more than 50,000 Japanese troops and puppet forces. The ports included Chefoo on Shantung Peninsula and Lukungtao, Chihntao, Chinchikou and Talerchuang.

# Daily Worker

New York, Monday, September 3, 1945



**Years of Ordeal** Yanks haggard and weary. The victims, in a Japanese prison camp left these two Stephen Shattles (top bunk) of Galveston, Texas, and Sgt. Henry Jones of Jackson, Ohio, are being taken home aboard a U. S. mercy ship.

## U. S. Fliers Freed From Thailand Camp

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2 (UP).—A half dozen U. S. Army fliers, looking anything but weak, sickly or maltreated, arrived here today from internment in Bangkok, Thailand and reported they had lived on "wonderful food" and were treated royally by their anti-Japanese Thai captors.

The Thais insisted on caring for the airmen, would not let the Japanese molest them, and gave them excellent hospital treatment when necessary.

Capt. Albert Abraham of the Second Air Commando group whose parents live in Marshall, Tex., said he was participating in a noon raid on last April 9 when his Mustang was hit by groundfire 20 miles northwest by Bangkok. He baled out and was apprehended by Thai police who placed him in an internment camp located on a school campus in the heart of Bangkok.

### RAF PILOTS ALSO

There were 32 other internees in

Bangkok in addition to the five with him, he said, including 19 Royal Air Force personnel, two Chinese and five Thais who said they were U. S. army privates.

"The Thais were extremely kind," he said. "The diet consisted of rice porridge, curried rice, fresh beef, chicken, green vegetables and eggs. No work was required and we read excellent books provided by the Thais." Some of the internees learned to play cricket, he said.

All of the camp personnel were Thais, he said. After announcement of the Japanese acceptance of surrender terms, Abraham was allowed to leave his prison and visit another camp in the New Harbor area where he met a number of other Americans but missed meeting one of his buddies housed elsewhere.

First Lieut. Dean Wilmer of the same group of Sheridan, Wyo., was shot down the same day while flying a Mustang, and suffered a fractured rib. Thai police gave him medical attention, he said.

Wilmer was taken to the governor's office up the river at Mekong and thence to an internment camp where he was allowed to operate a radio which was smuggled in to him and hidden beneath the flooring of his room. The Japanese, interrogated him four days after his capture, but the Thais insisted on care and confinement of Allied airmen, he said.

## Basis Won for Peace—Stalin

(Continued from Page 1)

He drew the parallel between the treacherous Japanese attack on Port Arthur in 1904 and the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. He pointed to Japan's "predatory actions" against the new Soviet Russia in 1918 when she began four years of plundering in the Soviet Far East. "But even that is not all," Stalin said. In 1938, Japan "again attacked our country in the Lake Khasan area near Vladivostok, aiming to encircle Vladivostok, and the next year Japan repeated her attack, this time . . . in the area of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, trying to break into Soviet territory and cut our Siberian trunk railway line."

### HARD YEARS

"We have lived through hard years," he said, but "from now on we can consider our country safe from the threat of German invasion in the west and Japanese invasion in the east."

"The long awaited peace for nations of the whole world has come."

"I congratulate you, my dear compatriots, men and women, on the great victory, on the successful termination of war and the advent of world peace."

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet decreed Sept. 3 a national holiday of victory over Japan, Moscow radio said.

## Vet Wants Truman's Help to See Bilbo

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Veteran Edward Bykowski will take his "Dear Dago" troubles to President Truman unless he gets satisfaction from Sen. Theodore Bilbo (D-Miss) in the next day or two.

Bykowski discharged pharmacist's mate first class from Woodside L. I., N. Y., said tonight he is confident the President will not give a disabled veteran the brushoff he says he has gotten from Bilbo.

Since Monday Bykowski has picketed Bilbo's office and apartment house, demanding a retraction of the Senator's reflection on minority groups. He said Bilbo has declined to see him.

If he gets in to see the President, Bykowski said, he will ask only that Mr. Truman urge Bilbo to grant him a five-minute interview. In that time, he said, he hopes to determine what is going on in Bilbo's mind.

After that, he said, he will know what course to pursue.

At present he is considering a mass picket of Bilbo's Senate office by a dozen or more war veterans or a trip to Mississippi to have a talk with the people who elected Bilbo to office.

I want to tell them what democracy means," Bykowski said. He learned it himself, he said, when a Jewish boy died in his arms when the cruiser Vincennes went down in the Solomon Islands.

Bykowski's campaign was touched off by a letter Bilbo wrote to an

Italian American girl, Josephine Piccolo in which he addressed her as "Dear Dago."

## WLB Head Sees End of Agency

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Chairman George W. Taylor of the War Labor Board expects that tomorrow will be the last Labor Day on which his agency will be in existence, it was disclosed tonight.

He believes that the labor-management conference next month and the reconvened Congress will establish stronger federal machinery for voluntary settlement of industrial disputes.

Stabilization Director William H. Davis already has presidential authority to designate some other agency to handle the wage stabilization functions of WLB and informed quarters estimated that the new disputes machinery will be in operation by the time reconvened industry begins upward production.

The WLB chairman feels that under WLB—even though a wartime agency with powers of compulsory arbitration—free collective bargaining has matured

## Japanese Surrender Terms

ABOARD THE USS MISSOURI, Tokyo Bay, Sept. 2 (UP).—Following is the official text of the instrument of surrender:

1. We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the governments of the United States, China and Great Britain 26 July 1945 at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which 4 powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied powers.

2. We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all arm-

ed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

3. We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers or by agencies of the Japanese government at his direction.

4. We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control whenever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

5. We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

6. We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied

powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied powers for the purpose of giving effect to that declaration.

7. We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

8. The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.